REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1965-66

PREFACE

This is the Tenth Administration Report of the New State of Mysore after the reorganisation. It has been compiled and edited by the General Administration Department and published by order of Government.

The First Chapter gives a general summary of the events of the year. The subsequent Chapters are concerned with the detailed activities of the various branches of the Administration.

In this Report the Sections on (i) Police (ii) Prisons (iii) Health Services refer to the Calendar year 1965. Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue year, **i.e.,** from 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, **i.e.,** from 1st April 1965 to 31st March 1966.

Figures shown within the brackets in the body of the Report pertain to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

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PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

GENERAL FEATURES

GENERAL

The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras Coorg and the ten districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 1,92,204 square kilometres with a population of 2,35,86,772 as per the census of 1961.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11°35′ and 18°26′ and longitudes 75°..05 and 78°..36 and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the South and South-west by Madras and Kerala on the north by Maharashtra and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the west is the "Malnad" or hilly country with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; In the centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level, while the Maidan constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious.

5. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1965 to March 1966) for the State was 1,189.8 m.m. While the actual rainfall for the State was 940.7 m.m.

6. The new State stands eight among the fifteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5.86 per cent of the total area of India and 5.37 per cent of the total population. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (314 per square kilo- meter) and the lowest in North Kanara District (67 per square kilo-meter).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz :*

(i) *The Sharavathi and The Netravathi group ;*—These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the West and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) *The Krishna group ;*—The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(iii) *The Cauvery group* :—The tributaries of the Cauvery namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Loka-pavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi flow from the west to the east.

(iv) *The Nandidoorg group* :—The Uttara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar form this group and flow to the east.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of Electricity and for Irrigation purpose. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semigreen forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and iron wood, ebony, silk, cotton and Indian satin wood, Indian Kino, Indian Mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. The State produces, Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry Felspar and a host of others.

12. The State crops grown include wheat, rice, ragi, jowar, grams, pulses, sesamum, groundnut, oilseeds, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

13. There are a number of major Industries in Mysore State, most important of which are the Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravathi, and Paper Mills at Bhadravathi and Dandeli, Cement at Shahabad, Bhadravathi and Dandeli. Match Industry at Shimoga, Woollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore and certain Industries of Strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandal wood Oil is another major Industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizrs, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

ADMINISTRATION

14. For Administrative purpose, the nineteen districts of the New State have been divided into four divisions namely:-

(A) *BANGALORE DIVISION, consisting of*—(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur, (iv) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts;

(B) *MYSORE DIVISION, consisting of*— (i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (iv) Shimoga, (v) Chickmagalur, (vi) Soutn Kanara, and (vii) Coorg Districts;

(C) *BELGAUM DIVISION, consisting of*—(i) Belgaum (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur and (iv) North Kanara Districts.

(D) *GULBARGA DIVISION, consisting of*—(i) Gulbarga, (ii) Raichur, and (iii) Bidar Districts.

15. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in magnificent granite structure called the "Vidhana Soudha", which means "Legislature Mansion". This was completed in 1956.

17. The Capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have been founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe-Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other Institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being absorbed intoCorporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the Public Sector are coming all round the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, Improvement of city roads and street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

18. *Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore ;–* Shri V.V. Giri was the Governor of Mysore, during the period in question. The Governor fulfilled several engagements during the said period.

Visit of Important persons and Delegates who visited the State During the year 1965.

1.	Mr. John D.RT. Tilney, M.P· of U. K. and his wife.	From To	15—1—1965 17—1—1965
2.	Medical Representatives from U.I. to Bangalore.	From To	17—1—1965 27—1—1965
3.	Visit of Minister of Justice of Uganda and Uganda Solicitor General and others.	From To	17—1—1965 19—1—1965
4.	H.E. Dr. S. Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Maurtitius.	From To	18—1—1965 20—1—1965
5.	Four Me ber Press Delegation from B[r]azil to Bangalore.	From To	20—1—1965 21—1—1965
6.	Visit of Industrial Delegation consisting of 24 Industrialists and Bankers from the Federal Republic of Germany.	From To	24—1- 1965 27—1—1965
7.	Visit of H. E. Shri Shri Kirti Nidhi Bist, Foreign Minister of Nepal.	From To	1—2—1965 3—2—1965
8.	Vsit of Mr. Geoffrey Wilson, Vice-President of the World Bank.	From To	2—2—1965 3—2—1965
9.	Visit of Four Members Press Delegation from Uganda.	From To	6—2—1965 8—2—1965
10.	Visit of H. E. Gen. Ne. Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma and others.	From To	8—2—1965 9—2—1965
11.	Visit of H.E. Mr. Geoges Pompidou Prime Minister of France and Mrs. Pompidou.	From To	12—2—1965 13—2—1965
12.	Visit of H. E. Mr. Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland and Mr. Kekkomen.	From To	17—2—1965 18—2—1965
13.	American Consortium to Mysore	From To	24—2—1965 26—2—1965

14.	Visit of Mr. Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary General of the Arab League.	From To	28—2—1965 2—3—1965
15.	Visit of Herr Kurt Kiesinger, Chief Minister of Baden, Wuerthemberg (West Germany) accompanied by his Secretary and others to Bangalore.	From To	21—3—1965 23—3—1965
16.	Visit of Mr. Miki Bakari Mooe, Director General, Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation, Tanganyika to Bangalore.	From To	10—3—1965 12—3—1965
17.	Tunisian Trade Delegation to Bangalore.	From To	9—3—1965 10—3—1965
18.	Kenyan Minister of Lands and Settlement and party.	From To	17—3—1965 19—3—1965
19.	Visit of Col. M.A. Arsham, Chief of Secretary, Zahidan (Iran) and his wife.	From To	25—3—1965 27—3—1965
20.	Visit of Mr. Alhaji Y. K. Yakub, Secretary General of the United Muslim Council of Nigeria accompanied by another Nigerian Delegation to Bangalore.	From To	28—3—1965 29—3—1965
21.	H. E. the High Commissioner Mr. and Mrs. Michner to Mangalore and Bangalore.	From To	6—4—1965 13—4—1965
22.	H.E. Dr. Kari Kari Atzenorth, Chairman, Development Aid Committee of the Parliament of Federal Republic of Germany along with six members to Bangalore.	From	8—4—1965
23.	H. E. Dr. J. S. Luyimbazi Zak, Education Minister, Uganda and his Secretary to Bangalore.	From To	4—4—1965 6—4—1965
24.	B. B. Borker, President, Institute Menezes Bragaca (Goa).	From	1—5—1965

25.	H. E. Alhaji Y. K. Yakub, Secretary General of the United Muslim Council of Nigeria accompanied by another Nigerian Delegate to Bangalore.	From To	28—3—1965 29—3—1965
26.	H.E. Alhaji Sule Katagun., Chairman Federal Public Service Commission Nigeria accompanied by Mr. G.A. Longe, Dy. Permanent Secy. Ministry of Establishment, Nigeria to Bangalore.	From To	21—5—1965 23—5—1965
27.	H. E. Sheik Mohamed Farin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federation of Aden Accompanied by Mr. Mohammed Affara, Perm. Secretary.	From To	18—5—1965 19—5—1965
28.	Visit of Mr. Roder M/s Associated Electric Grid to Bangalore along with Mr. Karenberg and Dr. Mathias	From To	28—5—1965 6—6—1965
29.	Sponsored – French Photographer	From	18—6—1965
30.	Visit of Mr. William Clarke and Mr. Paul Bareau, Financial and Industrial Editor of the London Times and Editor of the "Statist".	From To	2—12—1965 3—12—1965
31.	Visit of Rev. John G. Gatu, Secy. of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, Kenya to Bangalore.	From To	7—7—1965 8—7—1965
32.	Visit of Sir Ramprasad Neerunjin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maurilis accompanied by his wife.	From To	21—9—1965 22—9—1965
33.	Visit of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Bangalore and Bylaguppa	From To	9—9—1965 14—9—1965
34.	Visit of Mr. Marcel Cabon, Editor from Mauritius to Bangalore and Mysore.	From To	30—9—1965 3—10—1965
35.	Visit of Kenya Parliamentary Delegation consisting of 13 persons to Bangalore.	From To	6—10—1965 7—10—1965

36.	Visit of Mr. Chtoherieev, Director of Fisheries Project Institute, U.S. S.R. and Mr. Y. Zmameivsky and Mr Nikolaev of Ministry of Fisheries, U.S.S.R. to Mangalore and Bangalore.	From To	21—10—1965 22—10—1965
37.	Visit of H.E. Mr. Raymond A. Njoku, Minister of Communications Federal Republic of Nigeria to Bangalore.	From To	3—11—1965 4—11—1965
38.	Visit of Mr. J. B. Ih. Spaan, Dutch Journalist to Bangalore.	From To	16—11—1965 18—11—1965
39.	Visit of H.E. Houchang Nahavandi, minister of Housing and Development of Iran accompanied by Mme. Nahavandi to Bangalore.	From To	22—11—1965 23—11—1965
40.	Visit of Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal (H.M. King Mahendra and Her Majesty Queen Ratna) and on entourage of 16 persons to Bangalore, Mysore and K. R. S.	From To	9—12—1965 11—12—1965
41.	Visit of Mr. L. S. Reid, M.P. of Australia and President, Society for Relief in India and South East Asia "for those who have less" Dandemong Victoria, Australia to Bangalore.	From	27—1—1966
42.	Visit of the Japanese Technical Advisory Team of 6 members to Bangalore and Mandya.	From To	31—1—1966 5—2—1966
43.	Visit of Lord Fenner Brockway of United Kingdom to Bangalore	From To	2—1—1966 4—1—1966
44.	Visit of four Trainees in Journalism from Kenya namely Njeru, Maino, Khamisi and Wilson to Bangalore and Mysore.	From To	1—1—1966 4—1—1966
45.	Visit of General Surendra Bahadur Shah, Commander in Chief Royal Nepal Army accompanied by his wife and party.	From To	6—1—1966 9—1—1966

46.	Visit of team of Ceylon Lawn Tennis Players in connection with the Match.	From To	5—2—1966 13—2—1966
47.	Visit of the Everest Hero Team comprising of 11 gents and 9 ladies to Bangalore and Mysore.	From To	7—2—1966 10—2—1966
48.	Visit of H.E. Dr. Michele Lanza, Ambassador for Italy in India accompanied by Mrs. Lanza and others to Bangalore and Mysore.	From To	10—2—1966 11—2—1966
49.	Visit of H. E. H. E. H.T. Langer, Deputy Minister for Trade, Czechoslovakia to Mysore and Bangalore	From To	1—2—1966 2—2—1966
50.	Visit of Dr. R. Kissel, Hon, Consul General of India and Dr. Vollargh of the Verien Deutsche Maschineban Austerigen, Frankfut and others to Bangalore.	From To	28—2—1966 3—3—1966
51.	Visit of Four Member Team of the National Television, Net Work, Australia to Banglaore and Mysore	From To	9—2—1966 11—2—1966
52.	Visit of Tanzanian Trade Delegation to India—Visit of H.E. A.M. A.M. Babu, Commercial Minister and others to Bangalore.	From	2—2—1966
53.	Visit of H. E. Mr. Gyula Kallai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Hungary to Bangalore	From To	25—2—1966 26—2—1966
54.	Visit of Lord Snowdon Princess Margaret's husband Unofficially to Bangalore.	Form To	14—2—1966 17—2—1966
55.	Visit of Mr. Peter Stursberg, News Reader and Commentator and a very influential Journalist in Canada to Bangalore, Mysore and K. R. S.	From To	12—3—1966 16—3—1966
56.	Visit of a Malaysain Defence Delegation Comprising of 5 members to Bangalore.	From To	19—3—1966 22—3—1966

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATION, MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(i) Legislative Enactments

During the year 1965, 26 Acts were passed by the Mysore State Legislature. Of these 12 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Two Ordinances were promulgated by the Governor during the year. A brief summary of the various Legislative measures is given below:—

ACTS

(*i*) The Mysore Appropriation Act, 1965 (Mysore Act No. 1 of 1965); Appropriation.

(*ii*) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act No. 7 of 1965);

(*iii*) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act No. 8 of 1965).

(*iv*) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act No. 21 of 1965).

Provides for payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State required for the services of the Financial year 1964-65 and 1965-66.

The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act 2 of 1965) Provides for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1960-61 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

The Mysore Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act. 1965 (Mysore Act 20 of 1965)—Further amends the Mysore Contingency Fund Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 11 of 1957) raising the amount to be paid into the Contingency Fund of the State from two crores of rupees to four crores of rupees.

The Mysore State Civil Services Class. III Posts Recruitment (Validation) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act 17 of 1965).— Civil Services
Provides for the validation of certain recruitments to the Mysore State Civil Services Class III Posts.

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Courts

The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Act. 1965 (Mysore Act 11 of 1965)—Amends the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 24 of 1964) to provide for transfer of appeals from decrees passed by Civil Judges (Junior Division) pending before District Courts to the Courts of Civil Judges.

Education

The Bangalore University (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act 3 of 1965)—After the Bangalore University Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 26 of 1964) came into force with effect from 26th November, 1964, the Bangalore University due to administrative difficulties could not immediately undertake necessary steps for the conduct of various examinations which were due to commence on various dates commencing from 21st December 1964. Therefore, this amending measure was undertaken to provide for the conduct of the examination by the University of Mysore ;

The Karnatak and Mysore Universities (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Mysore Act 4 of 1965);—This Act amends the Karnatak University Act, 1949 and the Mysore University Act, 1956 in order to bring in uniformity in certain provisions of the two Acts to meet the changed conditions in the State and to remove certain anomalies.

Irrigation

The Mysore Irrigation Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 16 *of* 1965):—Is an uniform legislation which makes provision relating to the construction, maintenance and regulation of Irrigation works, the supply of water there from obtaining labour in emergencies and certain other matters pertaining to Irrigation in the State of Mysore.

Labour

The Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 15 *of* 1965) :—Provides for the constitution of a Fund for financing and conducting activities to promote welfare of Labour in the State of Mysore.

Land Reforms.

The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 14 *of* 1965) :—Amends the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962). Provides ***inter alia*** for disregarding transfers made after the passing of the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1961 by the State Legislature, *i.e.*, 18th November 1961, both for purposes of determining the exent of Land for resumption as also for determining the ceiling area and makes special provisions in favour of the members of the Armed Forces of the Union. Exemptions granted to Government lands under section 107 will also be granted to lands, belonging to or held on lease from Religious and Charitable Institutions managed by or under the control of the Government.

Local Bodies

(i) *The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Act,* 1965 (*Mysore Act* 10 *of* 1965) :—Further

amends the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards, Act 1959 (Mysore Act 10 of 1959), with a view to extend the term of the Panchayats and Taluk Boards which was due to expire on different dates commencing from the month of March, 1965, for such short periods as are necessary in each case nor exceeding a year so that they could be reconstituted under the new Mysore Panchayat Raj Legislation ;

(ii) *The Local Authorities (Postponement of Elections and Continuance of Administrators) Act,* 1965 (*Mysore Act* 24 *of* 1965) :—Provides for the postponement of the holdings of elections to local authorities and the continuance of Administrators of local authorities during the period of operation of the proclamation of Emergency ;

(*iii*) *The Channarayapatna Town Municipality (Alteration of Limits) Validation Act,* 1965 (*Mysore Act* 25 *of* 1965) :—Validates alteration of the limits of Channarayapatna Town Municipality in Hassan District and all action taken by the Municipality in respect of the area comprised within the limits indicated in the Notification No. 6103/ML 58--51-2 dated 3rd/7th September 1951 annexed to the Schedule.

The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 9 *of* 1965) :—This Act amends the Mysore Land Reverue Act, 1964. It provides *inter alia* for fixation of the standard rate in respect of plantations at one per cent of the average yield of such lands and that of certain other lands at four per cent ; and for the levy of land revenue at the re-settlement rates in the course of a revenue year.

Revenue

The Mysore Tenancy Law (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 6 *of* 1965):—Further amends the Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Myscre Act 13 of 1957), the Coorg Tenants Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 14 of 1957), The Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 15 of 1957), the Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 16 of 1957), and the Mysore Tenants (Temporary Protections from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 37 of 1961) with a view to provide for the continuance of the protection granted to the Tenants till the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 was brought into force.

Taxation

The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 18 *of* 1965):—Amends section 10 (i) of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 28 of 1957) providing for the levy of water rate which may be different in respect of water supplied may be available or used

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from different Irrigation works with or without reference to crop or crops grown or which may be grown on the land ;

The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 19 *of* 1965) :—Further amends the Mysore sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 20 of 1957), with a view to augmenting the resources of the State, by raising the rate of tax on the sales of motor spirit other than petrol to the level of the rate prevailing in the neighbouring State.

The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 23 *of* 1965):—Further amends this Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 35 of 1957) with a view to increase the Government revenue by increasing the rate of tax in respect of goods vehicles of higher laden weight.

Miscellaneous.

The Mysore Societies Registration (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 26 *of* 1965) :—Amends the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960 (Mysore Act 17 of 1960), empowering the Registrar of Societies to delegate the powers of enquiring in the Societies to delegate the powers of enquiring in the activities of the Societies to some persons authorised by him.

The Mysore Ware-houses (Amendment) Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 22 *of* 1965) :—Amends the Mysore Ware-houses Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 11 of 1962) casting a clear obligation on every warehouseman and depositor of complying with the provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the rules and notifications issued thereunder in respect of goods deposited in a warehouse ;

The Corneal Grafting Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 12 *of* 1965) :—Provides for the removal of human cornea from dead bodies for the purposes of grafting on deceased cornea in live patients and maintenance of corneal banks in eye hospitals providing such operational facilities.

The Mysore Public Libraries Act 1965 (*Mysore Act* 10 *of* 1965) :—Is a uniform Law and it provides for the Establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Mysore ; and

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment Act, 1965 (*Mysore Act* 13 *of* 1965):—Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act 5 of 1898) to provide for a uniform Law for the separation of the performance of judicial and executive functions by officers in the State, and to provide for certain other matters.

ORDINANCES

The Mysore Local Authorities (Postponement of Elections and continuance of Administrators)Ordinance 1965 (*Mysore Ordinance* 1 *of* 1965):—Provides for the postponement of elections to certain local authorities and the continuance of Administrators of local authorities; and

The Mysore State Civil Services Class III Posts Recruitment (Validation) Ordinances 1965 (*Mysore Ordinance 2 of* 1965)—Provides for the validation of certain recruitments to the Mysore State Civil Services Class III Posts.

(ii) Police

During the year 1965 the Law and Order situation in the State was well maintained. The Police force was entrusted with the task of preventing smuggling of food-grains out of the State, an onerous assignment which was fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Government and the people. The various problems arising out of the national emergency and communal tension were also tackled successfully.

During the year various dignitaries and V I Ps. visited Mysore State. Adequate and satisfactory security and police arrangements were made on all those occasions

Crime-detection and Prosecutions.

The total number of cognizable crimes reported during the year was 27,843 (26,499). The number of cases placed under special and local laws and cases under Nuisance offence were 6,15,105 (3,23,181) and 1,35,550 (84,970) respectively.

Grave Crimes

The number of cases of grave Crime reported during the year was as follows:—

		1964	1965
1	Murder ..	703 cases	757 cases
2	Dacoity ..	145 ,,	121 ,,
3	Robbery ..	150 ,,	147 ,,
4	H. B. and theft ..	5,750 ,,	5,770 ,,
5	Cattle Theft ..	849 ,,	825 ,,
6	Ordinary theft ..	8,592 ,,	9,379 ,,
	Total ..	16,189 ,,	16,999 ,,

Property lost and Recovered.

Properties worth of Rs. 62,02,540.29 were lost, out of which Rs 22,30,756.93 worth were recovered duing the year The percentage of the value of the property recovered was Rs 35.97.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Prohibition

Durirg the year, prohibition was not extended to any new area in the State. Prohibition was enforced in all the districts of the State except in Bangalore City, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bangalore excluding the taluks of Ramanagaram and Channapatna. The total number of cases put up during the year was 74,151 (68,949).

Fire Service

The Government in their Notification No. GAD 66 SPS 65, dated 16th November 1965 appointed the Commandant-General, Home Guards and Ex-Officio Director of Covil Defence, Mysore State as the Ex-Officio Director of Fire Force in Mysore State with effect from 8th November 1965. Consequently, Fire Service unit stands as a separate unit from the Police Department.

Police Radio Grid.

The discipline and morale of the Police force was satisfactory throughout the year and their compliance was enhanced by Radio Stations and Radio Grids.

Medals

Sri C. Chandy, I.P.S., Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, was awarded the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished services, and also Eleven more officers were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service during the year.

Cost

The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1965-66 was Rs. 5,83,30,375—36 (Rs. 4,69,74,775—86).

(iii) Prisons (1965)

Introduction

The Prisons Department has been following a policy best suited for the training and rehabilitation of inmates by introducing suitable reformative measures from time to time.

No. of Prisons

At the beginning of the year there were 5,142 prisoners under all classes, 21,601 prisoners of whom 20,861 were males and 740 were females, were admitted during the year making total of 26,743. During the year 21,337 Prisoners were released under all classes leaving a balance of 5,386 at the end of the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Head	Males	Females
1. *Religion.*—		
Hindus and Sikhs ..	6,609	218
Buddists and Jains ..	34	..
Muslims ..	2,146	37
Christians ..	752	22
All other Castes ..	1,590	40
	11,131	317
2. *Age.*—		
Below 16 years ..	12	..
Between 16 to 40 years ..	8,604	196
Between 40 to 60 years ..	2,398	110
Above 60 years ..	117	11
	11,131	317
3. *Literacy.*—		
Those able to read and write.	3,021	24
Those able to read only ..	290	7
Illiterates ..	7,820	286
	11,131	317
4. *Previous Occupation of Male Convicts.*—		
Government and Municipal Servants.	105	..
Professional persons ..	484	..
Persons in Service ..	40	..
Persons engaged in agriculture.	3,761	..
Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	275	..
Persons engaged in Arts and Crafts	375	..
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	6,091	..
	11,131	317

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Escapes

5 Escapes took place, 23 escapees remained at large at the beginning of the year, making a total of 28 for recapture. 3 Prisoners were recaptured leaving a balance of 25 prisoners at large at the end of the year.

Employment of Convicts.

Average number employed as convict officers are 451. The percentage of convict officers did not exceed the proportion allowed.

Expenditure

A sum of Rs. 31,84,071.86 (Rs. 24,41,228.74) was spent during the year. Average cost of maintenance of prisoners during the year was 616.47 (503.79).

Undertrial Prisoners.

At the beginning of the year there remained 1,461 under trial prisoners. 9,975 were received during the year making a total of 11,436. Out of this 3,999 were released on bail 3,336 were discharged by courts, 2,305 were convicted and sentenced and 427 were transferred, 3 died and 1,366 remained at the end of the year.

Jail Industries.

In all the jails in the State during the year Rs. 25,26,874.52 (Rs. 19,55,095.36) worth of articles were manufactured in the several Industrial Sections.

Expenditure

Total expenditure incurred in the Administration of the Sub-Jails and Lockups during the year was Rs. 7,99,926.37 (Rs. 6,01,297.67). Average cost of maintenance of prisoners in Sub-Jails and Lock ups during the year was Rs. 612.38 (Rs. 512.57).

General

Literacy classes were conducted in Jails as usual for the benefit of prisoners with the help of paid teachers as well as by literate convicts. Adult classes were also conducted with the aid of the Adult Education Schemes. Prisoners at the Central Prison, Gulbarga were allowed to sit for Hindi Examinations.

The Jail Library continued to be popular among prisoners. Moral lectures were given to the prisoners on basic morals and ethics.

Classification of prisoners by their previous habits was conducted in Jails in relation to Institutional treatment which continued to be very successful. New types of interviews in the remodelled type of interview rooms were functioning at the Major Jails.

The Wage Earning Scheme worked satisfactorily in the jails at Mysore, Bangalore, Bellary and Gulbarga. The prisoners earned more. Government extended the benefit

of payment of wages to the prisoners working in the kitchens of the Jails at Mysore, Bellary and Gulbarga. Government also extended the Schemes to the District Jail at Shimoga.

Soap making units worked satisfactorily at Bellary and Gulbarga. The scheme has also been extended to the Jails at Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum. The units have started functioning in these jails also.

Working of Borstal School, Dharwar.

One Borstal School at Dharwar functioned in the State during the year.

The year opened with a strength of 98 inmates. 75 boys were admitted during the year, making a total of 173 and 50 boys were discharged under all causes leaving a balance of 123 boys at the close of the year.

The average strength of boys during the year works out 107 (84).

There were no escapes during the year. Escapes

A total expenditure incurred on account of guarding and maintenance was Rs. 1,92,305-64.

Total value of articles manufactured in the School during the year was Rs. 78,460 (Rs. 35,670—21).

As usual literacy classes were conducted in the School with the aid of paid teachers and the literate inmates of the school, Drawing Classes were also conducted with the aid of a Departmental drawing master.

The boys were provided with news-papers, magazines, books and publications in Kannada, Marathi, Urdu, and Hindi languages. Literary classes functioned well during the year and the Library was replenished with new books purchased from out of Government grants.

Apart from conducting regular Classes the boys were given good training in some of the Industries like, weaving, tailoring and carpentry agricultural operations. The School Garden supplied the vegetables required for the School.

Sports for the boys were conducted and Prizes were distributed.

Health, discipline and conduct of the lads were well intained.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

(iv) Civil Justice

High Court

Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Receipt and Charges. The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year compared with those of the previous year are set out below:—

	1964—65	1965—66	Increase	Decrease
Receipts ..	4,38,679 21	4,20,301 07	..	18,375 14
Charges ..	1,69,120 06	18,72,361 [14	1,81,156 09	..

Regular Appeals *Institutions.*—The number of Regular Appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 489 (574).

Disposals.—Including 1,239 appeals from the previous year, there were 1,728 appeals for disposal. Of these 431 (718) appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 28,45,106–54, (Rs. 74,56,068—79) were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,297 (1,239) appeals at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 1,239 to 1,297.

Second Appeals. *Institutions.*—The number of appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 1,066 (951).

Disposals.—The number of Second Appeals pending from the previous year was 2,391. Including the appeals filed and refiled, there were 3,157 (3,104) appeals for disposal. Of these 1,039 (713) appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,418 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 2,391 to 2,418.

Miscellaneous Appeals. 80 Miscellaneous Appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. 4 appeals were refiled during the year making a total of 84 appeals for disposal. Of these, 64 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 20 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 80 to 20.

Civil Revision Petition The number of Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 889 (754). Subsequently, 1,508 (including 21 refiled) petitions were received, making a total of 2,397 petitions for disposal. Of these, 1,286 (1,187) petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,111 petitions pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 889 to 1,111.

Writ Petitions.

The number of Writ Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 2,316 (2,210). During the year 2,601 petitions (including 11 refiled) were received, making total of 4917 petitions for disposal. Of these 2,341 (2,141) petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,576 petitions at the end of the year. Although the disposals of Writ Petitions were more than the previous year, the pendency has increased from 2,316 to 2,576 due to heavy filings.

Civil Petitions.

Out of 553 Civil Petitions (pending 178+375 filed) for disposal during the year. 416 petitions have been disposed of, leaving 137 petitions pending at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 178 to 137.

SUMMARY OF JUDICIAL WORK :

Classes of Cases	Year	Opening Balance	Filed (including re-filed)	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Regular Appeals ..	1964—65	1,762	574	2,336	1,097	1,239
	1965—66	1,239	489	1,728	431	1,297
Second Appeals ..	1964—65	2,153	951	3,104	718	2,391
	1965—66	2,391	1,066	3,451	1,039	2,418
Miscellaneous Appeals	1964—65	271	4	275	195	80
	1965—66	80	4	34	64	20
Letters patent Appeals	1964—65	13	3	16	3	13
	1965—66	13	..	13	9	4
Civil Revision Petitions ..	1964—65	754	1,322	2,076	1,187	889
	1965—66	389	1,508	2,397	1,286	1,111
Civil Petitions ..	1964—65	206	338	544	366	178
	1965—66	178	375	553	418	137
Writ Petitions ..	1964—65	2,210	2,247	4,457	2,141	2,316
	1965—66	2,316	2,601	4,917	2,341	2,576
Civil Referred Cases	1964—65	6	11	17	3	14
	1965—66	14	11	25	20	5
Income Tax referred Cases.	1964—65	1	37	38	6	5
	1965—66	32	35	67	6	32
Supreme Court Leave to appeal petitions.	1964—65	12	223	235	221	11
	1965—66	14	214	228	207	24
Sales Tax Revision Petitions.	1964—65	11	88	49	24	95
	1965—66	25	49	74	34	40
Total ..	1964—65	7,399	5,748	13,147	5,956	7,191
	1965—66	7,191	6,352	13,543	5,858	7,69

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT

The number of officers exercising appeals or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 186 (181).

(*a*) District and Sessions Judges	..	24
(*b*) Civil Judges	..	32
(*c*) Munsiffs	..	130
Total	..	186

Receipts and Charges.

The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 54,42,546-34 (Rs. 49,99,019-95) and the charges amounted to Rs. 74,11,808-71 (Rs. 81,86,122-56).

Institutions and Disposals of Suits.

Original Suits.—35,403 original suits were pending from the previous year. The total number of suits instituted was 41,305 (excluding 2,354 suits refiled, remanded or received by transfer) as against 41,284 suits during the previous year and 40,825 suits during the year 1963–64. Out of the total Institutions of 41,306 suits, 1,264 suits (1,851) were filed in the courts of Civil Judges and 39,883 (39,270) suits were instituted in the courts of Munsiffs.

Out of the total number of 79,062 (74,878) suits, 971 suits were transferred to other courts and 41,747 (39,475) suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 36,344 (35,403) suits at the end of the year ; of which 14,701 (11,982) suits were pending over one year. The pendency has increased from 35,403 to 36,344.

Small Cause Suits.

The total number of Small Cause Suits pending at the beginning of the year was 5,528 (5,460). Excluding 480 (823) suits, which were refiled, remanded or received by transfer, the number of suits instituted during the year was 15,779 (15,067). Out of the total number of 22,787 (19,852) suits for disposal, excluding 411 suits which were transferred to other courts, in all 16,127 (14,324) suits were disposed of, leaving 6,249 suits at the end of the year ; of which 1,253 suits were pending over one year. The pendency has increased from 5,528 to 6,249.

Average Duration

The average duration of contested original suits and Small Cause Suits was 482.90 (422.70) and 236.97 (515.52) respectively. The average duration of uncontested original Suits and Small Cause Suits was 162.27 (163.67) and 121.99 (105.83) respectively.

Miscellaneous Cases.

The number of Miscellaneous cases pending at the beginning of the year was 16,185. Subsequently, 46,093 cases were instituted and 662 cases were refiled, making a total of 62,940 cases ; of which 1,351 cases were transferred to the other courts and 61,589 (54,339) cases remained for disposal. Of these 42,502 (38,154) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19,087 cases at the end of the year, of which 6,589 cases were pending over six months and 4,682 cases were pending over one year. Of the total number of cases disposed of during the year, 8,413 (7,547) were disposed of with contest and the rest were uncontested. The pendency has increased from 16,185 to 19,087.

Execution Cases

The total number of Execution Cases for disposal during the year was 74,049 (80,516). Of these, 46,439 (51,010) applications were disposed of, leaving 27,610 (29,506) cases pending at the end of the year. The number of cases pending for over a year was 6,673 (6,695). Out of 46,439 applications, 22,625 applications were disposed of as wholly infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 1,04,29,874-67 (Rs. 1,23,34,901-68). The pendency has been reduced from 29,506 to 27,610.

Insolvency Petitions.

The total number of Insolvency Petitions for disposal was 428 (428). Of these 154 (172) petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 274 (256) petitions at the close of the year. In 38 (49) petitions receivers were appointed. The total amount of insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 2,28,989-72 (Rs. 93,271-81) and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 87,336-24 (96,845-36). The pendency has increased from 256 to 274.

Regular Appeals.

9,283 Regular Appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 6,081 appeals were instituted and 3,202 appeals were refiled making a total of 18,566 ; out of which 3,427 appeals were transferred to other courts and thus 15,139 appeals remained pending for disposal. Of these, 4,763 appeals were disposed of, leaving 10,376 appeals pending at the end of the year. There were 4,715 appeals pending over one year. The pendency has increased from 9,283 to 10,376.

Miscellaneous Appeals

1928 Miscellaneous appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 2,105 appeals were instituted and 220 appeals were refiled making a total of 4,253 appeals, out of which 245 appeals were transferred to other courts and thus, 4,008 appeals remained pending for disposal. Of these, 1,803 appeals were disposed of leaving 2,205 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 1,928 to 2,205.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

The total receipts and charges of civil courts including the High Court during the year and in the previous year are shown below :—

Receipts and Charges.

Year	Receipts		Charge		Savings	Loss	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.		Rs.	Ps.
1964—65	54,37,699	16	98,77,327	61	..	44,89,628	45
1965—66	58,62,850	41	92,84,169	85	..	34,21,319	44

(v) Criminal Justice

High Court

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Criminal Appeals.

Institutions :—399 (474) Criminal Appeals were instituted during the year.

Disposals :—359 Appeals involving 951 persons were pending from the previous year. 399 appeals involving, 1,239 persons were instituted, making a total of 758 appeals involving 2,19[illegible] pesons for disposal during the year. Of these 306 (433) appeals involving 765 (1,037) persons were disposed of, leaving 452 (359) appeals involving 1,425 (951) persons at the end of the year. The pendency of appeals as well as persons involved has increased rom 359 to 452 and 951 to 1,425 respectively.

Out of the appeals disposed of, in 101 appeals involving 214 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed; in 36 appeals involving 147 persons, the sentences were modified; in 88 appeals involving 184 persons, the sentences were reversed; in 15 appeals involving 15 persons fresh trials were ordered. 65 appeals involving 204 persons were rejected and 1 appeal involving 1 person was otherwise disposed of.

Out of 310 appeals against the orders of acquittal which were for disposal during the year, 146 (167) appeals were disposed of, leaving 164 (153) appeals pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of in 46 appeals, the orders of the lower courts were upheld in 16 appeals, the sentences were reversed and in 15 appeals fresh trials or further enquiries were ordered and the rest (69 appeals) were rejected.

Referred Cases.

(References under Section 374 Cr. P. C.) 4 References involving 5 persons were pending from the previous year. 14 references involving 29 persons were received during the year, making a total of 18 (23) references involving 34 (28) persons for disposal. In one reference involving 2 persons, the sentence was confirmed; in 5 references involving 10 persons, the accused were acquitted and in 3 references involving 3 persons, the sentences were modified & thus 9 references involving 15 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving 9 references involving 19 persons at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 4 to 9.

Revisions

The number of copies of judgements and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 584 (722) and they were scrutinised and action taken wherever necessary.

The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and other Magistrates are taken by the High Court suo-moto in revision during the year was 52 (79) involving 154 (299) persons. Including 15 cases involving 73 persons to pending from the previous year, the total number of revision cases for disposal was 67 involving 227 persons. Of these, 50 cases involving 177 persons were disposed of, leaving 17 cases involving 50 persons at the end of the year. The pendency of cases has increased from 15 to 17.

Revision Petitions.—98 petitions involving 199 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 400 petitions involving 682 persons were filed making a total of 498 petitions involving 881 persons for disposal; of which 400 petitions involving 717 persons were disposed of, leaving 98 petitions involving 164 persons at the end of the year. The pendency has remained constant at 98.

Criminal Petitions.

21 Criminal Petitions were pending at the beginning of the year and 561 petitions were filed during the year making a total of 582 petitions for disposal. Of these 549 petitions were disposed of, leaving 33 petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts' Act.

15 Cases involving 21 persons were pending at the beginning of the year and 24 cases involving 38 persons were received during the year, making a total of 29 cases involving 59 persons for disposal, out of which 28 cases involving 44 persons were disposed of, leaving 6 cases involving 15 persons at the end of the year.

Supreme Court Leave to Appeal Petitions.

43 Petitions were filed and disposed of during the year and there was no pendency either at the beginning or at the end of the year.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

The Judicial work on the Criminal side done by the High Court during the year and the previous year is set out in the following table :—

Summary of the Judicial Work.

Nature of Cases	1964—65			1965—66		
	For Disposal	Disposed of	Pending	For Disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Criminal Appeals ..	792	433	359	758	306	452
References under Section 374 Cr. PC. ..	23	19	4	18	9	9
Revision Cases ..	105	90	15	67	50	17
Revision Petitions ..	602	504	98	498	400	98
Cases under Contempt of Courts Act. ..	12	7	5	29	23	6
Criminal Petitions ..	600	579	21	582	549	33
Supreme Court Leave to Appeal Petitions	51	51	..	43	43	..
Total ..	2185	1683	502	1995	1380	615

COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original or Appellate Jurisdiction on the last date of the year was 158 as detailed below :—

(*a*) Sessions Judges including additional Sessions Judges.	24
(*b*) District Magistrates	..
(*c*) Other Magistrates	134
Total	158

Receipts and Charges.

The total receipts of the criminal courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 26,25,227.63 (Rs. 26,20,684.61) and the charges amounted to Rs. 28,01,342.78 (Rs. 23,61,140.77).

Offences Reported

The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,27,0_2 (2,13,348). Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to

trial in the Magistrates' courts was 3,61,809 (excluding 5,810 persons for trial before Sessions Courts). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3,11,070 (2,97,497) persons were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 2,34,555 (2,24,196) persons and of persons acquitted or discharged was 62,027 (60,676). The proportion of persons convicted to those of acquitted or discharged was 79.08:20.92 (78.67:21.33). The number of persons against whom cases were pending at the end of the year was 45,419 (43,033).

Offences Punishable under Special Laws.

The number of persons brought to trial under this head during the year including from the previous year was 2,66,501 or 72.59 (2,55,893 or 73.86) per cent. Of the total number of persons brought to trial the cases against 2,48,778 (2,41,094) persons were disposed of, of whom 2,12,056 or 85.19 (2,06,474 or 80.06) per cent were convicted.

General Result of Magisterial Work.

In addition to 21,007 Sessions and Criminal cases pending from the previous year, 2,70,955 cases were filed, making a total of 2,91,962 cases out of which 1,977 cases were transferred to other courts and thus 2,89,985 cases remained for disposal. Of these 2,65,669 cases were disposed of, leaving 24,316 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 21,007 to 24,316.

The number of cases for disposal was largest, *i.e.*, 61,827 in Bangalore District and lowest *i.e.*, 1,633 in Bidar District as in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was also largest *i.e.*, 57,932 in Bangalore District and lowest *i.e.*, 1,428 in Bidar District. The number of cases pending was largest *i.e.*, 3,598 in Bangalore District and lowest, *i.e.*, 235 in Bidar District.

Court of Sessions Judges.

The total number of special criminal cases of disposal before the Sessions Judges was 44 (pending 27+17 filed). Of these, 10 cases were disposed of leaving 34 pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased by 7, *i.e.*, from 27 to 34.

Courts of the District Magistrates.

352 Criminal cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 3,900 cases were received during the year making a total of 4,252; out of which 3,443 cases were disposed of and the remaining 809 cases stood transferred to the courts of other Magistrates, consequent upon the abolition of the courts of District Magistrates with effect from 1st October 1965.

Courts of Other Magistrates.

The total number of cases for disposal in the courts of the Magistrates (other than the District Magistrates) was 2,86,241 (2,65,560) involving 3,52,134 (3,33,616) persons. Of these 2,61,520 (2,45,402) cases involving 3,06,715 (2,91,800) persons were disposed of leaving 23,721 (20,158) cases involving 45,419 (41,816) persons at the end of the year.

LAW. ORDER AND JUSTICE

Miscellaneous Cases.

Including 3,696 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases, for disposal for the year was 19,345 (20,328). Of these 16,281 cases *i.e.*, 716 in the Courts of Sessions Judges and 15,502 (16,632) in the Magistrates courts were disposed of leaving 3,127 (3,696) cases at the end of the year. 660 cases were pending over six months at the end of the year, 12 in the courts of Sessions Judges and 648 in the courts of other Magistrates. The pendency has been reduced from 3,696 to 3,127.

Examination of Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year in the subordinate criminal courts in the State was 98,392 (97,064). Of these, 12,066 (12,413) witnesses were examined in the courts of the Sessions Judges 1,742 (3,122) witnesses in the courts of the District Magistrates and 84,584 (81,524) witnesses in the courts of other Magistrates.

Juvenile Offenders.

The total number of juvenile offenders brought before the courts of Sessions Judges and of Magistrates during the year was 4,438 (4,034). The number of juvenile offenders convicted was 3,026 (2,734); out of which 2,238 (1,485) were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 of Code of Crminal Procedure 65 (522) offenders were fined, 719 (624) offenders were imprisoned and 54 offenders were dealt with otherwise. The number of persons who were discharged or acquitted was 628 (566) and that the number left pending at the end of the year was 784 (734).

Sessions Work.

470 cases involving 1976 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. 826 (812) cases involving 3,286 (2,844) persons were received during the year, making a total of 1,296 cases involving 5,262 persons; out of which 39 cases involving 137 persons were transferred to other courts and thus 1,257 (1,219) cases involving 5,125 (4,367) persons were remained for disposal.

Of these 696 (689) cases involving 2,526 (2,290) persons were disposed of leaving 561 (470) cases involving 2,599 (1,976) persons at the end of the year. The pendency of cases has increased from 470 to 561 and of persons from 1,976 to 2,599.

The Institutions of Sessions cases was the largest, *i.e.*, 104 in Belgaum District and the lowest, *i.e.*, 16 in Mandya District. The disposal was the highest, *i.e.*, 118 in Belgaum District and the lowest, *i.e.*, 9 in each of Hassan and Mandya Districts. The pendency was the largest, *i.e.*, 110 in Bijapur District and the lowest, *i.e.*, nil in Tumkur District.

Appeals

During the year, the Appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had to dealt with 1,897 (2,027) appeals relating to 2,948 (2,938) persons. Of these 1,219 (1,554) appeals relating

to 1,855 (2,097) persons were disposed of leaving 678 (473) appeals involving 1,093 (841) persons at the close of the year.

Of the appeals disposed of, 1,210 (1,516) appeals relating to 1,816 (2,059) persons were disposed of by the Sessions Judges and 9 appeals relating to 39 persons were disposed of by the District Magistrates.

The number of appeals for disposal was the highest, *i.e.*, 308 in Dharwar District and lowest *i.e.*, 130 in Gulbarga District. The highest pendency at the end of the year was 210 in Dharwar District and the lowest *i.e.*, 3 in South Kanara District.

Revisions

The total number of Revision Cases pending at the beginning of the year before the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was 260 and during the year 638 cases were filed making a total of 898 (891) for disposal; out of which 573 cases were disposed leaving 325 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 260 to 325.

Punishments

32 (9) persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for life was 238 (291). The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the courts of Sessions and also in the courts of other Magistrates was 27,677 (25,698). Of these, 26,081 (24,361) persons were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and 1596 (1332) persons were imprisoned for longer period.

The number of persons fined was 2,11,521 (201.845). The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 29,36,193.05 (Rs. 29,99,329.57) and the amount realised was Rs. 28,40,658.45 (Rs. 28,70,448.86). The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 14,723.08 (Rs. 16,943.81).

(vi) The Probation and After-care Services

The probation and After-care services Department is incharge of the various social legislations that are in force in the State. The Director of Social Welfare is the *Ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

Work done under the Children Act.—The number of new cases reported under the Children Act during the year was 2728 (2519 boys and 209 girls) (3,472) (3,366 boys and 106 girls).

Remand Homes.

There were 19 Remand Homes in the State. Of these are managed by voluntary agencies and are recognised as fit

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person Institutions under the Children Act. The daily average number of inmates in each Home is about 50. The highest number of inmates is in Bangalore Remand Home with a daily average strength of 200 inmates.

Certified Schoosl.—There are 7 Certified Schools managed by the State Government and there are 23 voluntary Institutions which are recognised as fit person Institutions for the admissions. All these Institutions are showing satisfactory progress and they have received their maximum strength. Crafts like Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring are provided in Government Certified Schools for training the inmates.

Work under the Probation of Offenders Act.—There are 19 Probation Officers working under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Work under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act.—The Bombay Habitual Offender Restriction Act is in force in the Bombay-Karnatak area and an Industrial and Agricultural Settlement with a Farm of 40 acres with facilities for training in Weaving and Tailoring is functioning at present. Uniform Habitual Offenders' Act which was passed by the Legislature has not yet been brought into force and the Rules thereunder are being finalised. The Act will be brought into force immediately after the Rules are finalised.

Work under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.—The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools has been entrusted with the implementation of the welfare scheme under the Social and Moral Hygiene and after-care programme. There were 3 State Homes and 7 Reception centres are established. Vanitha Seva Samaj, Dharwar and Abhayashram, Bangalore, managed by the voluntary organisations have been granted license to be used as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1958.

Welfare Service in Prisons.—The work under this scheme consists of giving aid to released prisoners and helping their vocational and social rehabilitation after their discharge from the prison. Four Liaison Officers are working at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care programme.—There are 3 State Homes and 7 Reception centres established under this programme. They provide shelter, care, education and vocational training measures for the rehabilitation of Women and Girls who are admitted to these Institutions as destitutes and protective cases from moral danger.

One State Home for Men and Boys and two District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore are functioning under the After-care programme.

Child Welfare—Women Welfare and Grant-in-aid programmes.—Under these programmes financial assistance is given to Voluntary Organisations for development of their Welfare activities in respect of socially, physically and mentally handicapped persons.

The Probation and After care Services Department was created in 1957-58 for the proper organisation and administration of the various legislations in the State.

(vii) Home Guards Organisation

Home Guard units have been organised at all the District Headquarters towns, and efforts are being made to organise the units at Taluk levels. The strength of Home Guards has risen from 8,330 in 1964 to 9,317 in 1965. The target fixed for the State is 26,000.

The Headquarters Training Centre has been established in Bangalore for imparting training to the members of the Organisation.

The Home Guards Organisation is provided with two jeeps, two trucks, and one Motor Cycle, with the necessary staff.

On 75 occasions, Home Guards were called out on duty during the year.

Three officers of the Home Guards Unit, Belgaum, were granted a cash reward of Rs. 25 each in recognition of their good work during the strike of the Cantonment workmen at Belgaum between 30th September 1964 to 6th October 1964.

Steps have been taken to open new Home Guard Units in Taluk Headquarters Towns. Home Guard will be given training in various activities, particularly in Civil Defence measures. Regular training courses will be held in first aid, fire fighting, rescue, etc.

CHAPTER II

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) Finance

Budget and Actuals

The Budget estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met from revenue for the year 1965–66 are given below along with the corresponding figures for 1964–65 :—

Year	*Budget* (*in lakhs of rupees*)	*Actuals*
Revenue Receipts.—		
1964–65 ..	11,106.03	11,106.21
1965–66 ..	12,151.69	12,048.72
Expenditure met from Revenue.—		
1964–65 ..	11,099.02	10,815.32
1965–66 ..	12,542.93	12,546.47

There was a Revenue deficit of Rs. 497.75 lakhs during the year 1965–66 against the revenue surplus of Rs. 290.89 lakhs during the year 1964–65.

Revenue Receipts

The revenue receipts showed an increase of 8.49 per cent compared with 1964–65. The increases and decreases occurred under the following heads of account

(i) Revenue raised by the State Government

A. Taxes, Duties and Other Principal Heads of Revenue :—

	(*Rs. in lakhs*). *Rs. P.*
(i) Taxes on Agricultural income ..	..+ 57.00
(ii) Land Revenue ..	..— 153.78
(iii) State Excise Duties ..	. + 31.17
(iv) Taxes on vehicles ..	..+ 26.69
(v) Sales Tax ..	..+ 306.04
(vi) Other Taxes and Duties	..+ 47.30
(vii) Stamps ..	..+ 64.08
(viii) Registration fees ..	..+ 10.56
	+ 389.06

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

		Rs. P.
B. Debt Services ..	..+	106.60
C. Administrative Service ..	..+	2.27
D. Social and Development Services	..+	203.21
E. Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	..+	34.24
F. Public Works ..	..+	12.95
G. Ports ..	..+	1.61
I. Miscellaneous ..	..—	22.96
J. Miscellaneous adjustments	..+	11.46
K. Extraordinary Receipts ..	..+	0.06
Total (i) ..	..+	738.50

(ii) Receipts from Central Government :—

(*a*) States' share of divisible Central Taxes.—		
(i) Income Tax ..	..—	2.22
(ii) Estate Duty ..	..+	0.46
(iii) Union Excise Duties ..	..+	105.08
Total (*a*) ..	..+	103.32
(*b*) Grants-in-aid ..	..+	100.69
Total (ii) ..	..+	204.01
Grand Total ..	..+	942.51

The increase under 'Agricultural Income Tax' is due to more assessments and collection of arrears. The decrease under 'Land Revenue, is mainly due to suspension of land revenue collections on account of scarcity conditions in some parts of the State. The increase under 'State Excise Duties' is due to increase in the shop rent on arrack in auction sales for 1965–66. The increase under 'Taxes on Vehicles' is due to increase in the number of vehicles, revision in the rates of taxes in respect of goods vehicles with higher laden weight and recovery of arrears. The increase under 'Sales Tax' is due to tightening of tax collection machinery, collection of arrears and general increase in business.

The increase under "Other Taxes and Duties" occurred under "Entertainment tax, Cinematograph Show Tax, Betting tax, and Tax on Consumption of Electricity." The increase

under "Stamps" is due to increased volume of transactions. The increase under 'Debt Services' is due to adjustment of arrears of interest in respect of "Irrigation Works' (Commercial') and realisation of interest from Mysore State Electricity Board and Hutti Gold Mines. The increase under "Social and Developmental Services" is on account of more revenue derived by Education, Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, and Industries Department and Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations. The increase under "Irrigation and Electricity Schemes" is due to Commissioning of two units of the Sharavathy Hydro Electric Project and the units of the Bhadra Hydro Electric Project. The decrease under 'Miscellaneous' is due to non-transfer from the Famine Relief Fund. The increase under 'MiscellaneousAdjustments' is due to more dividends, etc., from Commercial and Industries undertakings, Co-operative Societies, etc.

The increase under 'Receipts from Central Government' is on account of more receipts under "Excise Duties" and more grants-in-aid for Plan schemes.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

The expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1965–66 showed an increase of about 16 per cent over that in 1964–65. The increases and decreases occurred during the following heads of account :—

A. Collction of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues.	+	31.48
B. Debt. Services ..	.. +	269.48
C. Administrative Services ..	.. +	167.58
D. Social and Developmental Services.	.. +	1077.69
DD. Capital Account of Social and Developmental Services within the Revenue Account.	+	0.18
E. Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	.. +	155.92
F. Public Works ..	.. —	36.94
G. Ports ..	.. +	0.27
I. Miscellaneous ..	.. +	49.65
II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.	—	0.51
J. Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments.	+	6 78
K. Extraordinary items ..	.. +	9 57
Total ..	.. +	1,731.15

The increase under all heads is partly due to revision of rates of D.A. and H.R.A. with effect from 1st January 1965. The increase under 'A. Collection of charges, etc.' is to some extent due to classification of expenditure on discount paid to the licensed stamp vendors under '14–Stamps' instead of treating it as reduction of revenue as in previous years. The increase under 'Debt Services' is due to progressive increase of the debt of the State.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

The increase under 'Administrative Services' is due to increased expenditure on Police and the General Administration, Purchase of fire fighting equipment for Fire Service and Sanctioning of additional establishment for Food Supplies Department on account of introduction of infomal rationing in some cities of the State. The increase under 'Social and Developmental Services' was mainly in Education, Agriculture, Horticulture and Industries Departments. Due to increased expenditure on primary and secon dary education and larger grants paid to Universities local bodies and other non-government educational Institutions additional funds provided to Fisheries, Horticulture and Agriculture Departments for implementing Special Development (Crash) Programme, Purchase of Diesel and Electrical pump sets to provide Water for crops due to failure of rains and more expenditure by Government Commercial concerns on Raw materials, Establishemnt, Labour, etc., in view of increase in prices and revision of rates of D.A. The increase under Irrigation and Electricity' is due to adjustment of interest in Capital Outlay on Irrigation works (Commercial), repairs to tanks breached by floods and grant to Taluk Development Boards, for maintenance of tanks. The increase under Miscellaneous' was due to more expenditure on forests.

Expenditure outside the Revenue Account

The expenditure in 1965–66 was Rs. 3,361—53 lakhs as against Rs. 2,884—58 lakhs in 1964–65. The increase was under 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development, Irrigation Works, and Public Works'. An amount of Rs. 2 crores was appropriated to the 'Contingency Fund' during the year 1965–66. These increases were counter balanced by reductions in expenditure under 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health', 'Electricity Schemes' and Government Trading Schemes'.

Debt and other obligations

(*a*) *Public Debt.*—Details of the debt transactions for the year 1965–66 are given below :—

	Receipts during the year	*Repayments during the year*
	(*Rs. in lakhs*)	
(i) Market loans ..	542.64	17.98
(ii) Ways and Means advances from Reserve Bank of India.	9,199.25	7,947.38
(iii) Loans from Central Government.	4,178.79	2,204.56
(iv) Other Loans ..	577.96	82.20
Total ..	14,498.64	10,252.12

(*b*) *Market Loans.*—During the year a development loan of Rs. 5.30 crores bearing interest at 5½ per cent per annum and redeemable at par in 1,977 was raised at a discount of one per cent.

Ways and Means Advances.

As the cash balance of the State Government with the Reserve Bank of India fell below the minimum on 43 occasions during 1965-66. Government took ways and means advances totalling Rs. 16.86 crores from the Bank. The balance of ways and means advances out standing at the end of 1965-66 was Rs. 19.00 crores. This was cleared during the period from April 1966 to July 1966 by disposing securities held by Government.

Even after taking the permissible ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank, the Cash balance with the Bank fell short of the minimum on 277 occasions during the year. The shortfall amounted to Rs. 75.13 crores in all. The balance of such shortfalls outstanding for repayment was Rs. 20.58 crores at the end of 1965-66. This was cleared in June 1966 when the Government of India granted ways and means advance of Rs. 15.65 crores.

(*d*) *Loans from Central Government.*—During the year 1965-66 loans amounting to Rs. 4,178.79 lakhs were taken from the Government of India while loans amounting to Rs. 2,204.56 lakhs were repaid.

(*e*) *Other loans.*—During the year 1965-66 loans amounting to Rs. 577.96 were received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, etc., while loans to the extent of Rs. 82.20 lakhs were repaid.

The outstanding Public Debt of the State Government amounted to Rs. 307.63 at the end of 1965-66 as against Rs. 265.17 crores in 1964.65.

(*ii*) *Other obligations.*—In addition to the Public debt,the balances at the credit of accumulated funds tothe extent to which they have not been separately invested but are merged with general cash balance of Goverrment as also certain deposits, constitute liabilities of Government. The Provident Funds, Insurance Fund, Savings Bank Deposits, Civil Deposits, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Other earmarked funds are such funds and deposits. Such liabilities amounted to Rs. 83.05 crores at the end of 1965-66, as against Rs. 78.62 crores for 1964-65.

Thus the total Debt and other obligations as on 31st March 1966 was of the order of Rs. 390.68 crores.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Loans and Advances by State Govt.

During the year 1965-66, loans amounting to Rs. 2,517.17 lakhs were disbursed while loans amounting to Rs. 719.65 lakhs were recovered. The net outgoings were Rs. 1,797.52 lakhs.

Inter State Settlements

During the year 1965-66 no debts were raised against this Government while credit of Rs. 6.67 lakhs was afforded to this Government.

Public Account

During the year 1965-66 the receipts under this account were Rs. 48,355.03 lakhs while the Disbursements were Rs. 47,701.41 lakhs resulting in a net incoming of Rs. 653.62 lakhs.

The financial year 1965-66 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 622.15 lakhs and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 32.95 lakhs.

(ii) Excise

There were two Distilleries in the State during the year (*viz.*, M/s. The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., at Mandya and M/s. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet). The licenses of these two Distilleries were renewed for 1965–66 after recovering the license fee of Rs. 7,500 from each Distillery.

Mandya Distillery

The Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Bangalore, continued to manufacture and supply liquors during the year.

This Distillery is manufacturing Arrack of 35° U.P. Special Liquors of 25° U. P. and 20° U. P. They were also allowed to bottle liquors in Quarts, Pints and Nips size bottles.

The rates payable to the Sugar Company, for supply of liquors to Government were as noted below:—

	paise per litre
(i) Molasses Arrack of 35° U.P.	0—17.6
(ii) Proof Sprit	0—21
(iii) Special Liquors 20° U.P. ..	0—55
(vi) Special Liquors 25° U.P. ..	0—51

Hospet Distillery

M/S. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet continued to manufacture commercial spirit *viz.*, Rectified Spirit and Denatured Spirit.

This Distillery was permitted to manufacture country spirits i.e., Molasses Arrack of 30° U.P. and Special Liquor of 25° U. P. for supply to the licensed shops in Hyderabad Karnatak Area. The rates payable to them were as follows:—

(i) Arrack 30° U.P. 0—17 paise per litre

(ii) Special liquors (State Made Liquors) 25° U.P. per gallon of 48 grams.

(i) In 758 ml bottles (Quart)	1—59	per litre
(ii) In 379 ml bottles	2—66	do
(iii) In 189 ml bottles	4—37	do

Arrack Bonded Depots

There were seven Arrack Bonded Depots in Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts during the year. In all these depots there were whole time depot clerks except in Magadi, where the Treasury Gollar was incharge of the Depot.

The supply of arrack and special liquor from the Distilleries to the several depots have been entrusted to the transport contractors.

There was no change in the issue strength of molasses arrack and special liquors (Brandy, Whisky, Gin and Rum manufactured at Mandya Distillery).

Shops, Arrack and Special Liquor

The number of shops licensed for retail vend of molasses arrack and special liquor was as follows during the year.

(1) Arrack 49 (49)—

(2) Special Liquor Shops 5 (5) —

Consumption

The incidence of consumption of Country Spirits per 100 of population was 46–788 (42-278) litres as computed in respect of the population of only the wet areas of the old Mysore Area.

The number of licenses issued and renewed during the year was 180. These figures represent licenses issued to private persons as well as Government Institutions, Aided Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units and Veterinary Dispensaries.

Mandya Distillery

Production of Rectified Spirit and other Licenses

(*a*) *Rectified Spirits;*—The stock of Rectified spirit at the beginning of the year was 4,84,542 litres. A quantity of 35,18,669 litres of Rectified Spirit was manufactured during the period. A quantity of 13,40,842 litres has been issued

in the State. A quantity of 18,95,000 litres has been exported outside the State. 5,85,270 litres has been issued for conversion of liquors. 95,880 litres were shown as wastage leaving a balance of 86,219 litres at the close of the year.

(*b*) *Absolute Alcohol.*–The stock of Absolute Alcohol at the beginning of the year (1st April 1965) was 29,430 litres. A quantity of 1,89,498 litres of absolute alcohol have been manufactured. Out of this 1,45,377 litres was issued in the State and no absolute alcohol issued to outside State and 18,949 litres issued for conversion and 7,345 litres shown as wastage leaving a balance of 47,257 litres at the close of the year.

(*c*) *Power Alcohol.*—The stock of power alcohol was 16,268 litres. 1,38,183 litres of Power Alcohol was manufactured during the year, making a total of 1,54,451 litres. Out of this 1,34,320 litres were issued in the State and 1,003 litres shown as wastage, thus leaving a balance of 19,128 litres.

(*d*) *Denatured Spirit Licenses.*—311(465). Denatured Spirit Licenses were issued during the year.

(*e*) *Production of Denatured Spirit and Issues;*— The opening balance at the beginning of the year was 12,403 litres and the quantity manufactured during the year was 5,84,182 litres. A quantity of 5,21,611 litres was issued in the State and 67,050 litres were issued to places outside the State and 5,802 litres were shown as wastages leaving a balance of 2,122 litres at the close of the year.

(*f*) *Special Liquors.*—The stock of liquors at the beginning of the year was 47,926 litres and a quantity of 4,457 litres have been manufactured during the year. Out of this 12,137 litres were issued in the State and 9 litres were issued for places outside the State and 4,525 litres were shown as wastages leaving a balance of 35,712 litres, at the end of the year.

(*g*) *Molasses Arrack.*—There was a stock of 52,899 litres at the beginning of the year and a quantity of 14,58,222 litres was manufactured during the year. Out of this, a quantity of 14,59,900 litres was issued in the State and 13,698 litres were shown as wastages leaving a balance of 37,523 itres at the end of the year.

Hospet Distillery

The manufacture of liquor was as follows:—

Molasses Arrack	..	2,06,523 litres
Special Liquor	..	20,854 do
Rectified Spirit	..	21,63,388 do

The issues of liquors were as follows :—

	Issues in the State	*Issues to outside the State*
1. Molasses Arrack	3,32,108 litres	Nil
2. Special Liquors	..	do
3. Denatured Spirit	1,36,679 do	do
4. Rectified Spirit	304 do	do

Manufacture of Spirituous Medicinal Preparation

A quantity of 354–283 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations was manufactured during the year.

A quantity of 66,952–031 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations on payment of duty and a quantity of 8,764–627 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations on duty free basis were exported outside the State during the year.

Transport wit in the State

A quantity of 95,602–934 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations was transported on payment of duty, and 1,83,064–691 proof litres was transported on duty free basis within the State.

Indian made Liquors

These were the Indian Made Foreign Liquor manufacturing concerns who manufactured Indian Made Liquors as noted below and fresh licenses for the manufacture of Malt Whisky was granted during the year.

(1) M/s. Khoday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore.

(2) M/s. Amruth Distilleries, Bangalore.

(3) Dasarath & Co., Mysore.

(4) M/s. Khoday Distilleries (P) Ltd., Kannayakana Agrahara, Anekal Taluk.

A quantity of 22,11,948–715 bulk litres of Indian made liquors were manufactured in the State during the year. A quantity of 20,10,219-130 bulk litres of Indian made liquors was exported to the areas outside the Mysore State.

A quantity of 1,90,218–600 bulk litres of Indian made liquors was consumed in the State on which a sum of Rs. 5,60,221-68 as duty was collected during the year. Duty at Rs. 17 per proof litre and litre fee at Rs. 2–48 per bulk litre on Indian made liquors was levied and collected during the year. An export duty of 33 paise per bulk litre was levied on exports of liquors, outside the State.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Beer

There are two Breweries which manufactured Beer in the State as noted below during the year.

(1) M/s. United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore.
(2) M/s. Venus Breweries Bangalore.

A quantity of 61,27 229–850 bulk litres of beer was manufactured by the breweries during the year and a quantity of 32,63,927–400 bulk litres of beer was exported to the areas outside the State during the year.

A quantity of 25,26,872–500 bulk litres of beer was consumed within the State on which a sum of Rs. 13,89,775–47 as duty was collected during the year. Duty at 55 paise per bulk litre and litre fee at 42 paise per bulk litre in Indian made beer was levied and collected. An export duty of 6 paise per bulk litre on export of beer was levied and collected.

Toddy (Fermented)

The rate of tree tax was Rs. 7–50 per date tree and Rs. 8–50 per cocoanut tree. The limit of private possession was 3.410 litres *i.e.* (3 seers).

Revenue;—The revenue derived from toddy amoun ted to Rs. 76,50,446–89 paise as against Rs. (76,27,783–42) paise comprising of shop rentals of Rs. 70,42,826–00 paise (62,94,941–49) tree tax Rs. 581,045–85 (6,17,343–05) and tree rent of Rs. 26,575–04 (47,043–37). The increase in the revenue was due to increase in Shop Rentals during the year.

Shoops

The number of toddy shops for sale of date and coconut toddy was 132 (132).

Malt Liquors License

The number of licenses issued exclusively for sale of country beer was 8(8) during the year.

Consumption

Consumption.—The consumption of beer amounted to 17,82,957–200 (11,34,134–475)litres of the previous year. The United Breweries Ltd., and M/s. Venus Brewery, Bangalore continued to manufacture beer.

The Revenue derived from Malt liquors.—The revenue derived from Malt liquors during the year was Rs.22,47,560–73 (Rs. 20,61,753–39) comprising Rs. 14,85,212–73 (8,06,044–39) under duty and Rs. 7,62,348–00 (Rs.12,55,709–00) under shop rentals.

Foreign Liquors.

The number of licenses issued during the year were as detailed below:

	1965—66	1964—65	Licenses fee Relised		
1. Whole sale ..	14	15	Rs.	3,50 × 14	49,000
2. Retail Off ..	18	18	Rs.	7,000 × 18	1,26'000
3. Hotel and Boarding	5	5	Rs.	4,500 × 5	22,500
4. Refreshment Rooms (Bars) ..	36	36	Rs.	6,000 × 36	2,16,000
5. Clubs ..	9	8	Rs.	600 × 9	5,400
				Total ..	4,18,900

Consumption—Comparative figures of consumption of foreign liquors were as given below:

Kind	1964—65	1965—66
	Lts Ml.	Lts. Ml.
1. Spirits	18,819—426	10,949—327
2. Wine	114—080	82,000
3. Beer	36,479—900	82,957—200

The revenue realised under license fee was Rs. 41,89,000 (Rs. 4,20,800).

Opium

The revenue derived from the sale of opium to addicts was Rs. 4,092-95 (Rs. 6,950-96.)

Dangerous Drugs

The number of licenses issued under Dangerous Drugs Rules was 236 (229) during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Excise Revenue

The total demand of Excise Revenue, for the year of the Old Mysore Area, as compared with that of the preceding year was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue	1964—65		1965—66	
		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1.	Duty on arrack, special liquor, Indian Made Foreign liquors, Proof liquors, Beer and Ganja ..	52,83,368	54	90,90,379	87
2.	Rentals from Arrack, special liquor, toddy, beer, Foreign liquors, denatured spirit and Medicated Wines, License fees etc. ..	1,87,09,869	02	1,79,14,496	02
3.	Tree Tax ..	6,17,343	05	5,81,045	85
4.	Tree Rent (Excise) ..	47,043	37	26,575	04
5.	Fines confiscations and miscellaneous ..	2,23,992	19	1,04,936	65
6.	Sale of Arrack ..	8,15,254	82	8,25,397	06
7.	Sale of Ganja ..	..		..	
8.	Price of Opium ..	6,950	96	4,092	09
	Total ..	2,57,03,821	95	2,85,46,923	44

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Including, the amount of Rs. 9,64,591-63 being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,95,11,515.07 (Rs. 2,66,68,413.58).

Of this, a sum of Rs. 24,204.03 towards the old arrears and Rs. 2,85,46,923.44 towards the current demand were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 9,40,387.60 at the close of the year.

The expenditure of the Excise Department for the year amounted to Rs. 24,30,113.00 (Rs. 21,12,284.00).

Crimes

The number of cases relating to illicit distillation, possession and sale of illicit arrack reported during the year was 310 (370). The other offences of illegal cultivation and illegal possession of ganja and illegal possession and sale of toddy were (20) and (30) respectively. Thus the total number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 333 (384) cases.

OTHER INTEGRATED AREAS

Coorg and South Kanara Mangalore

Prohibition was in force in these districts.

HYDERABAD KARNATAK AREA

Country Spirits

Arrack of 30°. U.P. was supplied to the districts of Gulbarga and Raichur for a period of one year from 1-4-1965 to 31-3-1966 from the Distillery at Hospet. The price payable to M/s. India Sugar and Refineries Ltd., Hospet for the supply of arrack of 30°. U.P. was Rs. 0-17 paise per bulk litre during the year.

There were (16) Government arrack bonded depots during the year which had whole-time depot clerks. The supply of arrack was made to the several depots from the Distillery, Hospet.

Shops.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of arrack was 261 and the arrack was supplied from Government Bonded Depots of the area to the shops during the year.

Consumption

The consumption of arrack was 3,32,108-940 (2,63,386-00) litres. The issue of arrack was restricted to the quota fixed for each shop.

Revenue.—The revenue derived from arrack was as detailed below :

	1964—65		1965—66	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs	Ps.
Duty and cost	9,86,350	41	14,38,027	64
Rentals	15,62,825	82	18,10,260	00
	25,49,176	13	32,48,287	64

Toddy

Toddy.—The revenue derived from toddy was noted below :

	1964—65		1965—66	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Tree Tax	14,86,467	13	16,60,980	00
2. Rentals	62,31,210	05	58,23,720	00
Total ..	77,17,677	18	74,84,700	00

Malt Liquors

Consumption of Malt liquors during the year was 53,753-785 (37,207-700) Litres and revenue derived was Rs. 24,707-05 (13,988-40).

Foreign Liquor

The revenue derived from foreign liquor (duty and license fee and litre fee) was Rs. 2,83,615 (Rs. 66,902-87).

Demand Collection and Balance of Excise Revenue

The total demand including arrears at the beginning of the year collections and closing balance at the end of the year as noted below:—

	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Previous years arrears as on 1st April 1964	..		36,51,342	72
Demand during the year 1965—66	..	..	1,09,67,080	70
	Total	..	1,46,18,423	42
Collections :				
Towards previous years arrears	..	..	4,78,265	95
Towards current years demand	..	..	1,06,33,824	20
Total Collections :	..	..	1,11,12,090	65
closing Balance :				
Previous years arrears	..	..	31,73,076	77
Current year arrears	..	..	3,33,256	00
Total arrears	..	..	35,06,332	77

BOMBAY KARNATAK AREA

Prohibition has been in force in four Districts *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the Ex-Bombay State with effect from 1-11-1956.

The import, export, transport, sale and consumption of country liquors and toddy were totally prohibited.

(iii) Commercial Taxes

(*a*) CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956.

There was no separate administrative set-up for the enforcement of the Central Salse Tax Act, 1956 during the year. The authorities who exercised the powers under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, exercised similar powers under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and performed the corresponding statutory functions.

There were no amendments to the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 during the year.

There were 30,337 dealers registered upto the end of previous year. As many as 4,749 dealers were registered afresh during the year. The progressive total of the number of registration certificates cancelled upto the end of the year being 7,999 there were 27,087 registration certificates in force at the end of the year.

429 appeals and 15 revision cases were pending at the beginning of the year. 973 appeals were received during the year and 20 cases were taken for suo moto revision. The number of appeals and revisions disposed of during the year being 907 and 31 respectively, there were 495 appeals and 4 revision cases pending at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 24,64,257.57 under Tax and Rs. 1,14,003.10 under Miscellaneous were outstanding collection at the beginning of the year. A demand of Rs. 3,03,23,330.53 under tax and Rs. 3,07,056.56 under miscallaneous revenue were raised during the year. A sum of Rs. 8,07,748.76 under tax and Rs. 11,142.11 under miscellaneous revenue were reduced out of the total demand, on account of appeals, revision, etc., leaving net demand of Rs. 3,19,79,839.34 under tax and Rs. 4,00,917.55 under miscellaneous revenue for collection. Out of this an amount of Rs. 2,95,07,564.66 under tax and

Rs. 2,25,687.08 under miscellaneous revenue was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,72,274.68 under tax and Rs. 1,84,230.47 under the miscellaneous revenue at the end of the year.

Assessment

17,107 cases of assessment were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of cases which became due for finalisation during the year being 30,053 the total number of cases to be finalised during the year were 37,160 and out of this 16,500 cases were assessed during the year leaving a balance of 20,660 cases at the end of the year.

Offences

19 cases of offences under section 10 of the Act were pending at the beginning of the year. 315 new cases were booked during the year bringing the total to 334. Out of this, 307 cases were disposd of leaving a balance of 27 cases at the end of the year.

Out of 80 cases booked under Rule 9 of the Central Sales Tax Rules during the year 78 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 2 cases at the end of the year.

(*b*) MYSORE SALES TAX ACT, 1957.

Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1965.—The sales of goods mentioned in Schedule II when sold to a manufacturer for being used as a component part of the manufactured goods were subjct to the concessional rate of tax of 2 per cent Section 5 (5-A).

In the case of evasion of tax, the assessing authority is empowered to leavy a penalty not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the tax evaded.

Government was empowered to waive the penalty leviable under Section 13.

Orders passed under Section 12-A were made applicable.

Safety matches, chillies an spirituous medicines were brought under multipoint levy from the existing single point levy.

The rate of sales tax leviable on cotton was raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent and on Kerosine from 2 per cent to 4 per cent.

Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1966—The taxable minimum turnover was raised from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000.

The rates of tax were raised by ½ per cent in respect of most of the goods mentioned in Schedule II except those taxable at 10 per cent.

In the case of goods taxable at 10 per cent, rates were raised to 11 per cent.

The rate of tax under Section 5 (1) was also raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Tax on arecanut and pepper was raised from 2 per cent to 5 per cent.

Section 18-A was inserted providing for the levy of penalty not exceeding 1½ times the amount of tax collected in contravention of Sections 18 (1) and 18 (2) or the amount collected by a dealer in excess of what is payable by him.

Amendment to Rules.—Rule 6 (4) (*j*) providing for the deduction of excise duty payable by a dealer on his turnover was deleted. This amendment came into force from 1st April 1966.

During the period 1,761 cases under appeals and 272 cases under revisions were pending at the beginning of the year. 2,909 cases under appeal and 280 cases under revision were received. Out of that 2,576 cases under appeal and 384 cases under revision were disposed leaving a balance of 2,294 cases under appeal and 168 cases under revision.

The position of Demand, Collection and Balance under Sales Tax during the year is shown below as compared to the previous year.—

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance	Collection
1964—65	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears ..	1,35,63,562	47,84,500	87,79,062	34 %
Current ..	12,44,03,844	11,58,11,427	85,92,417	92.7%
Total ..	13,79,67,406	12,05,95,927	1,73,71,479	89 %
1965—66				
Arrears. ..	1,51,11,001	53,73,050	97,37,951	35.7%
Current ..	15,26,68,031	14,13,94,340	1,12,73,691	92 %
Total ..	16,77,79,032	14,67,67,390	2,10,11,642	87 %

Total arrears	1,73,71,479	
Reduction	22,60,478	
Net arrears for collection	1,51,11,001	

Miscellaneous revenue collected during the year was Rs. 10,61,770 (Rs. 10,66,080).

2,317 cases of prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. Prosecutions were launched in 6,800 cases. Out of 9,117 cases for disposal, 6,723 cases were disposed leaving a balance of 2,394 cases at the end of the year. Prosecutions

Total number of offence cases other then prosecution for disposal including 1,176 cases pending at the beginning of the year was 18,7?4. Out of that, 135 cases were let off with a warning and 1,600 cases were compounded. Rs. 4,09,196.63 was collected by way of compounding fee during the year. Offences

(c) MYSORE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ACT, 1958.

Working of the Act.—No amendments to the Act were made during the year 1965-66.

The total number of theatres in which entertainment was conducted during the year was 689.

The following table summerises the position of the D.C.B. under Section 3 of the Mysore. Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 and under miscellaneous fees. Demand, Collection and Balance under Section 3 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act. is as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears ..	1,11,390 12	90,772 88	20,617 24
Current ..	1,10,26,690 73	1,09,92,155 74	34,534 99
Miscellaneous fees :—			
Arrears ..	570 00	65 00	505 00
Current ..	13,782 60	13,639 60	143 00
D. C. B. under Section 4 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act :—			
Arrears ..	78,218 76	52,354 51	25,864 25
Current ..	5,40,518 59	5,28,863 52	11,655 07

During the year the total amount of compensation paid to local bodies under Section 17 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 was Rs. 1,03,43,747.46 as against the claim of Rs. 1,14,94,697.59.

Exemptions in 755 cases have been granted under Section 7(1) of the Mysore Entertainment Tax, Act 1958 during the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

No applications were received for refund of Entertainment Tax during the year.

Offences

In all 322 offence cases were compounded departmentally and a compounding fee of Rs. 16,011.07 levied out of which a sum of Rs. 15,843.07 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 168.00.

Prosecutions

Prosecutions were launched in 128 cases of which 120 resulted in convicting and 4 in acquittals, leaving 4 cases pending disposal.

Appeals

The total number of appeals received during the year was 21 (including 18 cases of last year) out of which 5 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 16 cases at the end of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance position under surcharge on Entertinment Tax and show tax is as follows :—

Surcharge of Entertainment Tax.—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Arrears	25,715.35	21,489.95	4,225.40
Current	29,03,305.08	28,94,168.09	9,136.99
Surcharge on Show Tax.—			
Arrears	3,349.96	3,192.92	157.04
Current	1,33,690.21	1,30,737.11	2,953.10

(*d*) Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.

Upto 31st December 1965 tax payable on Motor Spirit other then petrol was 0.05 paise per litre. By the Act No. 19 of 1965, the above rate has been raised to 0.08 paise per litre and the revised rate came into force with effect from 1st January 1966 according to Notification No. No. FD 416 CSL 65, dated 10th December 1965. Except for this, there were no other changes either in the Act or rules or in the Administration of the Act.

The number of applications received from the dealers liable to tax during the year are 48 under petrol and 50 under motor spirit other than petrol. The number received from those who are not liable to tax are 289 under petrol and 377 under motor spirit other than perrol.

The total demand under tax during the year including arrears was Rs 69,88,437-28 under petrol and

Rs. 1,00,76,412–27 under M.S.O.P. Out of the total demand a sum of Rs 69,68,836–08 and Rs 1,00,56,201–64 under pertol and M.S.O.P. respectively have been collected leaving a balance of Rs 19,637–20 under petrol and rupees 20,210–63 under M.S.O.P.

The total demand under registration fee and miscellaneous fee was Rs. 5,976–40 and Rs. 5,716–02 respectively. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5,118–00 and Rs 4,304–02 have been collected leaving a balacne of Rs. 858–40 and Rs. 1,412–00 respectively.

There were no cases of prosecution launched in the Court of Law under Section 10 of the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 during the year.

During the year 172 cases have been compounded departmentally under Section 10 of the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 and a sum of Rs. 4,017 was collected as compounding fee. The number of cases let out with a warning were 29.

(*e*) MYSORE AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX ACT, 1957.

Working of the Act:—During the year there were no changes either in the Agricultural Income Tax Act or the Rules thereunder. The Administration set up continued to be the same as it was during the previous year.

The following was the Demand, Collection and Balance position for the year 1965-66.

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66 ..	2,03,41,755 82	1,65,02,982 14	34,20,048 11

Rs. 4,18,725 57 was reduced during the year.

Assessment

At the beginning of the year, Rs. 17,019 cases of assessments were pending, and 16,147 cases were registered during the year, making a total of 33,166 cases. Out of

which 12,541 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of Rs. 20,625.

Demand, Collection and Balance

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Under Commercial Crops ..	29,39,990 12	15,65,286 30	9,85,304 11
2. Under Plantation Crops ..	1,71,84,205 15	1,48,71,173 28	22,89,627 06
3. Under Miscellaneous Revnue and Penalties ..	2,15,560 55	66,522 56	1,45,116 94

Appeals

Out of 1,045 appeal cases including 528 old cases 301 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 744 cases at the end of the year.

Recovery under Section 42 (3):—1,758 cases involving a sum of Rs. 7,15,390–70 were outstanding at the beginning of the year, 1,457 fresh cases were referred to the Revenue authorities involving a sum of Rs. 6,25,678–92. Stay orders were issued in 27 cases involving a sum of Rs. 40,185–02 1,670 cases were disposed of involving a sum of Rs. 4,06,281 leaving a balance of 1,518 cases involving a sum of Rs. 7,12,859–56 at the end of the year.

Refund under Section 45: –14 applications were pending at the beginning of the year. 146 applications were received during the year, bringing the total to 160. Out of these 133 applications have been disposed of leaving balance of 27.

Composition under Section 67:—791 applications were received during the year. Out of these 758 applications were disposed of realising a sum of Rs. 1,27,864–43 by way of composition. [Prosecutions launched:—No prosecutions were launched during the year].

Assessment and amount under Commercial and Plantation Crops:—The particulares of number of assessment and amount of tax levied in respect of Commercial and Planta tion crops are Rs 1,38,68,772–06.

(f) BETTING TAX ACT, 1932

During the year there were 19 big and 9 Gymkhana meetings held at Bangalore. There were no meetings at Mysore during the year.

The total tax realised in Bangalore and Mysore during the year was as follows:—

(1) BIG MEETINGS.

Place	1965-66		
	Book maker	*Totalizator*	*Total*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ..	28,94,518 00	93,034 20	29,87,542 20
Mysore ..	..	..	..
Total ..	28,94,518 00	93,034 20	29,87,542 20

(2) GYMKHANA RACES.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ..	2,53,686 75	1,46,534 70	4,00,221 45
Mysore ..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,53,686 75	1,46,534 70	4,00,221 45

(iv) Registration and Stamps

The Indian Registration Act.

During the year the Revenue of the Department rose to Rs. 59,25,773 showing an increase of Rs. 10,55,516.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 4,49,248 (4,20,829). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered was Rs. 69,12,98,861 (Rs. 61,80,26,330).

The total expenditure incurred by the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 20,04,473 (Rs. 16,81,943).

Administration of the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960

539 Societies were registered during the year. 4,065 Societies were working at the beginning of the year. The total number of Registered Societies working under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960, at the end of the year was 4,604 and the total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 32,183—00 (Rs. 46,014).

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

The total number of applications received during the year for Registration of Firms was 1,634 and the number of applications filed under Sections 60 (1), 2, 61, 62 and 63 was 837.

The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 6,992 (Rs. 6,263).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

The Mysore Stamp Act and the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act.

The transactions relating to the stock and issue of Non-Postal Stamps during the year was as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Opening Balance ..	3,65,64,467
2.	Receipts ..	49,53,421
	Total ..	4,15,17,708
3.	Issues ..	58,25,370
	Closing Balance ..	3,56,92,338

2,83,668 documents were received for embossing with Stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 21,45,910—00.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department

Proposals of Policies

During the year 7,139 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 1,85,10,685 bringing in a monthly premium income of Rs. 63,086 as compared to 7,546 for an assurance of Rs. 2,03,27,850 with a monthly premium income of Rs. 74,155 of the previous year. The business in the life branch registered a downward trend due to the reduction in the minimum premium rate from 10 per cent to 6¼ per cent. The Department has detected 7,957 uuinsured and under insured cases. It should further Intensify its efforts for detection of uninsured and under insured cases in the several unit offices by making its inspection squad visit the several distrcits of the State at regular intervels.

Claims

Claims:—There were 1,459 claims involving Rs. 10,66,022–27 P. outstanding as on 31st March 1966.

Motor Branch

Motor Branch :—During the year 9,192 (8,804) vehicles were insured in the Motor Branch, earning an income of Rs. 9,84,454–47. (Rs. 9,81,716–24P). The motor insurance fund amounted to Rs. 56,58,907 (Rs. 50,13,521) as on 31st March 1966.

Claims settled during the year amounted tc Rs. Rs. 3,56,650 (Rs. 3,29,569).

Conclusion

The business in the Motor Branch continued to maintain the record of progress from year to year. The system of granting loans on O.B Policies for specific purposes was introduced in Octorber 1963 and a sum of Rs 43,22,363 has been paid in the form of loan. The H.S.L.I.F. polices continued to be serviced by the Mysore Government Insurance Department in respect of transferred personnel from the former state of Hyderabad as a closed fund.

CHAPTER III

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Revenue

The opening of arrear demand under property tax at he commencement of the year excluding Education and Health cesses was Rs. 31,05,856–11. (including the arrears of newly added villages Rs. 21,51,257–28). The current demand including assessments levied on new constructions and enhancement of existing assessments on improved or re-constructed building amounted to Rs. 88,78,437–27 (Rs. 84,17,008–29). This registered an increase of Rs. 4,61,428-98 are the current demand for the previous year. The gross collection during the year amounted to Rs. 73,50,208–26. (Rs. 73,14,186–76) collected. The net increase in total collection over the previous year's figure amounted to Rs. 36,021–50. The balance was Rs. 49,34,085–12 (Rs. 32,54,078–81).

The assessments in 36 Layouts were completed and a sum of Rs. 6,76,000 is the estimated provisional demand of tax per annum in respect of these layouts on 10,804 properties. The total demand under Improvement expenses comes to. Rs. 1,01,83,651.

Octroi and Toll

The total receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,23,01,026–64, (Rs. 1,10,27,349–97) collected thereby showing an increase of revenue by Rs. 12,73,676–67. A sum of Rs. 3,16,117–71 (Rs. 2,73,674–06) was collected at Octroi Sub-office in Southern Roadways, thereby resulting in an increased of revenue by Rs. 42,443–65.

Education

During the year the Corporation maintained 15 High Schools (of which 6 were High Schools for Girls) 5 Primary Schools (of which 1 was for Girls) and 8 Nursery Schools as against 14 High Schools, 5 Primary Schools and 2 Nursery Schools in the previous year. During the year, one High School for Girls and six Nursery Schools were started. In the newly started High Schools as a result of opening IX Standard 9 additional sections were opened. The total number of pupils on the tolls was 14,978 (13,739) during the year and thus there was an increase of 1,239 students during the year.

The total expenditure on education comes to Rs. 16,81,824–14 (Rs. 13,52,036–91). The Government grants received came to Rs. 4,57,889–67 (Rs. 2,68,756–72).

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The total amount of grant-in-aid comes to Rs. 26,586–44. As in previous year the Corporation has been maintaining 16 Reading Rooms and giving grants to 129 Reading Rooms. The total amount spent on Reading Rooms run by the Corporation comes to Rs. 56,556–35. (Rs. 49,202–68) while the total amount of grant-in-aid paid to Reading Rooms comes to Rs. 30,118 (Rs. 28,691).

Public Health

There was no major Epidemics during the year. Cynogas fumigation was done in 35,477 houses. In all the cases, anti-chloera measures were taken and 99,774 inoculations were done. The incidence of small pox showed an increase during the year. 6,41,014 vaccinations were done and 9,849 children were minimised against diptheria and whooping cough 3,681 houses were disinfected and 537 wells were chlorinated.

Maternity and Child Health

Fifteen Maternity Homes and 23 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres were run by the Corporation. During the year the Sirsi Road Maternity Home began functioning.

41,393 (43,530) births and 16,499 (12,662) deaths were recorded. The birth rate was 33.65 (41.43) and the death rate was 13.40 (12.05).

Ambulance

There were 3 Ambulance Vans as in previous years; out of which two were stationed at the disinfaction stores in the City and the other at the Engineering Stores in Civil Area.

Food Sanitation and Prevention of Food Adulteration

One thousand, one hundred and sixty four samples were taken during the year. 118 cases ended in conviction and a fine of Rs. 8,000 was realised.

Engineering Department

The Standing Committee (Works) inspected all the 63 Divisions with the respective Councillors and Officers of the Engineering Department to assess the needs and to finalise the programme of works. This programme consisted of 2,268 fresh works costing Rs. 77,15,900 including special works. The total Cost of programmed works amounted to Rs.2,17,71,957 (Rs. 1,45,48,871) approved during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 96,77,320 (Rs. 67,31,760) was incurred on programmed works.

The total outlay during the year worked out to Rs. 1,42,61,460 (Rs. 1,13,71,129).

Roads

Thirty-nine Main Roads were taken up for widening in all the ranges.

An outlay of Rs. 37,99,980 (Rs. 23,92,982) was incurred during the year.

Under the Better Road Scheme, 94 roads were selected. The cost of this scheme has risen from the originally estimated figure of Rs. 70 lakhs. to Rs. 175 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1,04,48,000 was incurred under this head.

Buildings

An outlay of Rs. 3,57,140 was incurred in order to have permanent buildings for opening additional classes in various Corporation High Schools.

The construction of 16 Nursery Schools was taken up during the year and some of them were completed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,22,190 (95,607) was incurred during the year.

Sweepers quarters were constructed in 9 places in the City and Civil Area at a cost Rs. 1,96,440 (Rs. 98,687). The work of consturction of Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres at 6 places is in progress and an outlay of Rs. 2,25,630 was incurred as against the sanctioned provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 1,85,040 was incurred for construction of shops, stalls and Office flats at 12 places.

In addition to normal works, Loan and Layout works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 1,51,88,740.

Slum Clerance and Loyout Sub-Division

Rs. 25,66,115 was collected as Lay-out charges and the following works were taken up :—

(1) *Kalasipalyam Slum :*—Three Blocks of Multistoreyed buildings were completed and tenders were called for 2 more blocks. An expedniture of Rs. 5,81,000 was incurred.

(2) *Goripalya North :*—An expenditure of about Rs. 80,000 was incurred, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1.6 lakhs, to construct 128 plinths out of which 62 plinths were constructed and allotted. Action is being taken to conrstruct the remaining plinths.

(3) *Goripalya South :*——This project was sanctioned for Rs. 1.6 lakhs to construct 80 plinths. The work could not be taken up for want of vacant land to shift the existing slum dwellers.

(4) Khader Sheriff Garden.
(5) Slum behind Vyayamashala.
(6) D'Scuza and Narayanaswamy Garden.
(7) Gurappa Garden.

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Horticultural Section

125 Major and minor parks and circle gardens are maintained by the Corporation. This section consists of 5 ranges. In each range, there are 4 Nurseries. About 12,000 pot plants are propagated in all the Nurseries. Garden Festival was arranged in the Central Nursery. The Central Nursery is one of the biggest in Bangalore and has been brought to a beautiful condition. For the good work turned out, a prize was awarded to the Horticultural Superintendent in connection with Kempe Gowda Day Celebration. The Corporation conducted "*Vanamahothsava*" which was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Mysore in Banappa Park. Two thousand different varieties of ornamental plants and avenue trees were planted in major roads and parks.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality

General

The Area of the City continued to be 14.43 square miles and the population as per the Census of 1961 was 2,53,524. The Council consists of 32 elected councillors and the Council was re-constituted with effect from 10th September 1962.

Health and Sanitation

There were twenty four fatal cases of Small-Pox during the year in the City. The City was free from plague and Cholera during the year. However as a precautionery measure 67,899 Anticholera Inoculations were carried out during the year, especially for pilgrims proceedings to Jathras at various places outside the City. The general health of the City was satisfactory during the year. Every efforts was made to keep the city clean and tidy. A comprehensive scheme for the prevention of Diptheria among Children has been in operation since 1953. All the School children in the age group of ages 1 to 15 years were protected by using the 'Triple Antigen'. 4 Hospitals and 2 Dispensaries are run by Government, while 4 Hospitals and 8 Dispensaries are run with the Municipal contribution. The number of Births and Deaths during the year was 9061 and 3868 respectively.

Water Supply

The maintenance of water supply system including maintenance of head works treatment and distribution was looked after by the Public Works Department. Raw water supply to the City was from the River Cauvery, partly drawn from Devaraja Canal near Belagola, where 280 to 300 H.P. Pumps continued to work alternatively and pump water from Belagola Pumping Station to Jewel Filters through 14" to 16" steel mains upto Coffee Curing Works, from this point the water passes through single 24" line which was opened from 16th August 1965 to the

filter. Two pumps of 1,000 H.P. each worked alternatively and pumped water through 2 separate 24", Cast Iron raising main from Hongalli near Krishnarajasagar to the City. The total Water supply was about 10.5 to 11 million gallons per day giving a *per capita* supply of 40 gallons.

Finance

The opening balance for the year was Rs. 4,44,890 (Rs. 7,04,147). The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 70,78,651 and Rs. 70,87,747 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,35,794.

(iii) Davanagere City Municipal Council

Jurisdiction

The area of the City was 18.6 Kilo metres (7.5 Sq. Miles) and population of the city was 78,124.

Constitution of the Municipal Council.

There was no council. An Administrator was appointed to look after the affairs of the Municipal Council from 1-11-1964 and continued to look after the affairs during the year.

Communications.

A sum of Rs. 2,44,500 was spent by the Municipality towards the original works. Rs. 74,821 towards repairs of Roads and Rs. 85,943 towards pipe line works.

Education

There were 6 high schools, out of which 2 were Government high Schools for boys, 2 schools for girls, 1 Convent school and 1 Municipal High School. Besides these schools, there were five other Institutions such as—1. D.R.M. College, 2. D.R.R. Polytechnic, 3. B. D. T. Engineering College, 4. J. J. M. Medical College and 5. Fine Arts School. There were 17 private hostels. There was one municipal public library and 28 municipal reading rooms.

Public Health

There were 4 hospitals namely—1. Chigaleri General Hospital, 2. Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary, 3. Municipal Maternity Hospital and 4. T. B. Hospital. The number of patients treated were 45,917. The total number of births were 2,939 and the birth rate was 32.3%. The total number of deaths were 1,121 and the death rate was 12.4%. During November 1965 imported infection of Cholera occured in the city. Prompt and effective measures were taken and it was fully controlled. There were 8 attacks and 2 deaths. 30,000 anti-cholera inoculation was conducted.

Water supply to the city was managed by the Municipality. The main source of water was from Tunga Bhadra river. Water was supplied to 4,459 houses. There were 421 public taps.

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Revenue derived from municipal property and power apart from taxation was Rs. 1,67,859. From Markets Rs. 14,000 and from Slaughter houses etc., Rs. 895. 8 Parks and gardens were maintained by the Municipality and the total expenditure on establishment etc., was Rs. 23,937.

Arrears in the beginning was Rs. 7,62,950. Fresh demand was Rs. 18,91,985 and the total being Rs. 26,54,935. The amount collected was Rs. 16,31,396 and the balance was Rs. 10,23,539.

The financial position of the Municipality during 1965-66 was as follows:—

		Rs.
Opening Balance	..	1,72,615
Receipts	..	28,31,759
Expenditure	..	29,10,932
Closing balance	..	93,442

Distinguished personalities like Ministers of Central and State Governments visited the City. National functions such as Independence Day, Republic Day etc., were celebrated. General cleanliness of the city was maintained.

(iv) Shimoga City Municipality

Area and Population

The total area of the City was 3.94 square miles and its population, according to the 1961 Census was 63,938.

Houses and Sites.

The total number of houses and vacant sites in the Municipality during the year were 21,398 and 939 respectively.

Education

This Muncipal Council is not exclusively managing any School in the Municipal area. But the Council is contributing subscriptions from the Muncipal Funds as sort of aid for running of the existing high Schools managed by private Educational Institutions in the Municipal area. During the year a subscription of Rs. 9,675 (Rs. 21,670) was contributed.

This Municipal Council is not independently managing any other Educational Institutions, Public Libraries and Reading Rooms, etc. It is only giving liberal contributions for running of such Institutions. A sum of Rs. 3,600 (Rs. 6,312) was contributed during the year.

Public Health

During the year there were two local fund Dispensaries and two other Hospitals, *viz.*, one Ayurvedic Dispensary and one Unani Dispensary.

There was an out-break of Cholera in the city, due to the import case from Arasikere and also small pox in the city during the year. The special staff, consisting 7 vaccinators were engaged for Vaccination work. The entire population were protected against small pox during the year.

Births and Deaths.—There were 2,174 (2,050) births and 832 (652) deaths during the year.

Finance

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,697. The total receipts and expenditute of the Municipality were Rs. 20,52,599 and Rs. 20,88,559 respectively, thereby having a closing balance of Rs. 70,737 at the end of the year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 15.5 (Rs. 14.75) during the year.

(v) Bellary City Municipalily

Area and Population

The total area of the City Municipality is 10.7 sq. Miles and its population according to 1961 census was 85,755.

Houses and Sites

The total number of houses and Vacant sites in the Municipality were 15,395 and 336 respectively.

Education

There were in all 7 High Schools in the Municipal area *viz.*,

1. Municipal High School
2. M. A. K. Azad Municipal High School
3. S. G. High School
4. St. Jonn's High School
5. Wardlaw High School
6. Government High School for Girls
7. St. Philomina's High School.

Elementary Schools :—The Municipality maintained 24 Elementary schools during the year. The strength of all the Elementary schools were 2528 boys and 2189 Girls.

Compulsory Elementary education scheme has not yet been introduced in this Municipal area. All the Elementary Schools were opened for all classes of community without any distinction.

Medical Relief

The Municipality maintained 6 Municipal Dispensaries, out of which One is Allopathic and the rest are Ayurvedic. During the year the total number of patients treated in

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the hospitals was 1,93,209 and the total cost incurred was 26,158.

Births and Deaths.

There were 3861 births and 2069 deaths during the year.] The City remained free from the Infection of plague during the year.

Water Supply

The City has been supplied with protected water supply from the Moka Head works. The water supply is installed by Electric installation and supplied to House service connections for domestic, nor-domestic purpose including for Public fountains fixed in various places in the City.

The expenditure for laying of additional pipe line has been met out by the Municipality, out of Maintenance of water supply amounting to Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 1,46,511–65 has been realised from excess water supply including metered connections and H.S.C. Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation .

A sum of Rs. 4,00,005–87 was realised during the year from rents of buildings, lease of bunks, sites, Advertisement boards, Compost manure, School fees, Excess water charges, licence fees, Fines, B and D extra fees, slaughter houses and hire charges for folding chairs, cost of Bitumen recovered from the Contractors and for other miscellaneous items of revenue.

Finance

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,50,093–31 (Rs. 6,16,515–82). The total receipts and expenditure of the Municiplity were Rs. 31,80,274–44 (Rs. 24,88,065) and Rs. 29,28,175–33 (Rs. 24,54,487–22) respectively, thereby leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,02,192–42 (Ri. 6,50 093–31) at the end of the year.

(vi) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board

Area

Area—The jurisdiction of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board extends over Mysore Champion Reefs and Nundy Droog Mines area. Its population is 80,430.

Toll and Octroi.

The realisation under Toll and Octroi was Rs. 51,473.53 as against Rs. 24,325.21 realised from 1st November 1964 to 31st March. 1965.

Epidemics

Plague.—There were no cases of plague during the period.

Small Pox.—There were no deaths due to small pox during the period and vaccinations were taken up to bring the epidemics under control.

Dysentry diarra.—There were no deaths under these diseases during the year.

Births and Deaths—There were 1940 births and 721 deaths during the year. Births and Deaths.

Income and Expenditure—The Income and Expenditure of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 91,833.00 (5,80,423.94) and 94,395.58 (6,02,728.11). Income and Expenditure.

(Vii) City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore

During the year, the Board allotted and auctioned 986 sites, out of which 866 sites were allotted and 120 sites were auctioned. Sites

Acquisitions—The extent of land acquired was 448 acres and 33 guntas (375 acres and 35 guntas) and there were 8 schemes pending at the beginning of the year. Four schemes were sanctioned by Government finally under the City Improvement Trust Board Act and awards were to be passed. Four fresh schemes under the provisions of the Bangalore City Improvement Act involving an extent of 936 acres 05 guntas, were taken up. Acquisition

As against the demand of Rs. 4,71,686.38, the collections during the year were Rs. 43,646 (Rs. 31,747.72). The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,28,040.38. Revenue Collections

The schemes of the Board were got up on self supporting (No loss and No Profit) basis. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 85,82,801 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 44,04,906. Finance

Schemes in respect of 147 layouts of the Board including building schemes were in progress. A sum of Rs. Rs. 1,05,73,798.46 was spent during the year on these schemes as against the relisation of Rs. 98,16,517.52.

The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year were Rs. 1,36,27,287.04 and Rs. 1,72,73,185.10. respectively.

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(viii) City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore

Acquisition

During the year seven schemes relating to the acquisition of properties were sanctioned by the Board. Acquisition proceedings in respect of seven were completed. Five schemes relating to the acquisition of properties were sanctioned by Government. The total amount spent during the year under the Head "Acquition" was Rs. 2,73,122 (Rs. 1,48,273).

Sraight Road Scheme.

First and second stages of the scheme having been completed, the Board took up the acquisition work connected with the third stage. Awards have been passed in all the 116 Land Acquition cases and approval of competent authorities obtained. The total value of the Award including that left over of the previous year was Rs. 5,91,600. A sum of Rs. 27,241 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,64,359.

Building Sites.

775 sites were available at the beginning of the year. 523 sites were formed during the year making a total of 1,298 sites. Out of them 922 sites were disposed of at a total value of Rs. 19,47,664.

Housing Schemes.

The total number of Model houses constructed and disposed of by the Board during the year was 106, valued at Rs. 17,30,880. Including the balance of value of model houses left over at the end of the previous year, the total demand for collection during the year was Rs. 31,25,880. Out of this demand, the collections effected amounted to Rs. 12,57,938 leaving a balance of Rs. 18,67,942 at the end of the year.

Finance

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 49,19,606 (Rs. 32,05,602) excluding the opening balance of Rs. 38,80,068 making a grand total of Rs. 87,99,674. The total expenditure under several heads and repayment of loans, suspense accounts was Rs. 38,51,461. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 49,48,213 (Rs. 38,80,068).

(ix) Panchayats

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, came into force with effect from 1-11-1959. There are seven thousand three hundred and thirtyseven (7,337) villge panchayats and 138 town panchayats covering all the villages in the State.

Due representation for women and scheduled castes and and scheduled tribes was given in the Panchayats as per the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards

Act 1959. There were 14,671 women, and 14,233 Scheduled Caste members.

The Panchayats generally met regularly and held 62,293 meetings.

In many panchayaths there were no independent secretaries. The talaties were holding the charge of the panchayath Secretaries in addition to their own duties. They could not devote their full attention to the work relating to the Panchayaths.

A total amount of Rs 3,44,46,631 was due to the panchayats by way of taxes and fees etc., A sum of Rs. 1,04,00,227 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,40,46,404.

Developmental works like construction of school buildings, drinking water wells, formation of roads, culverts, drainage works etc., at a total cost of Rs. 71,24,818 were taken up.

Almost all the village panchayaths had prepared the Panchayat Agriculture Production Programme (PAPP) and implemented during the year. Every effort was made to increase the Agricultural production by utilising improved fertilizers, plant protection measures, Irrigation sources, Oil Engines and pump sets, Local manured sources, improved seeds and Agricultural implements.

In Bangalore District, the area brought by the PAPP under paddy cultivation was 4,15,518 acres and under Ragi and Jowar were 1,60,902 acres and the target yield was expected to be in the order of 17,68,500 quintals. In Belgaum Division summer crops were also grown under this scheme. In Mysore District, a sum of Rs. 1,16,000 was sanctioned to the village panchayats out of 5% L.R. assignments for purposes of pump sets for creating incentives to the Agriculturists. In Bidar District the Taluk Development Boards had supplied improved seeds, fertilizers and implements etc., where the financial position of the panchayaths is not sound.

Farm Forestry, Fishery Development, Poultry Farm, Construction of Market Buildings, Bus-stand buildings and shops for rental purposes, installation of flour mills and establishment of cattle pounds are some of the main items created under Remunerative Community Assets. In Mysore division 87 schemes were taken up at a total cost of Rs. 1,57,300. In Gulbarga Division 12 schemes were taken up at a cost of Rs. 40,500. In Bangalore division, 38 panchayats created remunerative assets at a total cost of Rs. 1,27,260. In Belgaum division, 19 village panchayats had taken up schemes at a total cost of Rs. 80,000 besides purchasing oil pumps to hire them to the cultivators.

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(x) The Local Development Works

During this year the Local Development works Programme was confined to Drinking water works only. However, action to complete works of other categories which were pending completion was taken and 1,612 fresh works at an estimated cost of Rs. 49,94,418 have been taken. The Drinking water wells completed are 1,553 and pending completion are 3,607. The number of villages provided with Drinking water was 1,524.

(xi) Taluka Development Board and District Development Councils.

Taluka Development Boards.

During the year there were 173 (172) Taluka Development Boards in the State. The increase wes due to the constitution of a Taluka Development Board for the newly ereated Taluk of Basavakalyana in Bidar District, with effect from 25th November 1965.

The Taluka Development Board applied themselves with considerable zeal and vigour to discharge both their obligatory and their discretionary functions under Sections 130 and 131 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

The Taluka Development Boards managed 370 Ferries deriving an income of Rs. 1,00,209–26 and 250 shandies, fairs, etc., deriving an income of Rs. 5,26,254–44. 32 new High Schools were opened duriing the year under the auspices of the Taluka Development Boards. The total number of High Schools maintained by the Taluka Development Boards at the end of the year was 120.

The income and expenditure of various Taluka Development Boards during the year were Rs. 3,79,68,068–69 and Rs. 3,47,45,57.16 respectively.

District Development Councils.

During the year there were 20 District Development Councils in the State, for each Revenue District.

The District Development Councils discharged with a fair measure of success all the duties specified in Section 189 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. In particular, periodical reviews made by the District Development Councils in regard to the working of the Taluk Development Boards proved very helpful in achieving coordinated development.

(xii) Municipal Administration.

(i) *Bangalore Division.*

There were 59 (48) Town Municipal Councils and two City Municipal Councils in the Division. The total population of Municipalities in the Division was 6,08,726 as per Census 1961.

There were 38 Municipal and 42 other High Schools in the limits of the Municipalities of the Division. The total Government grants for High Schools was Rs. 10,47,959 and the net cost borne by the Municipal Councils was Rs. 4,03,263.

Public Health

The medical charges contributed by the Municipalities in this Division during the yeare amounted to Rs. 1,20,367.

Municipal Midwives were provided for giving maternity relief. Out break of Small Pox in the City of Shimoga and in Shimoga District was reported. Preventive measures were adopted. The work of vaccination was carried out by the Health Inspectors and Municipal Vaccinators. The Anti-Malaria staff was continued in the City of Shimoga. Steps were taken for manufacutre of compost Manure and for its sale. Schemes under water supply were in progress and supply of drinking water was reported to be satisfactory.

Imposts of Taxes.

The revision of assessment was taken up during the year in the Town Municipal councils of Maikonda, Turuvanoor and Nayakanahatty in Chitradurga District and Thirthahally and Bhadravathy in Shimoga District. No new Taxes were levied by the Municipalities.

A total amount of Rs. 49,48,686 (Rs. 45,77,374) was collected as Octroi during the year in the Municipalities of this Division.

Octroi Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue of Municipalities.

The Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue of the Municipalities in the several Districts during the year was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of District	Arrears	Demand	Total	Collection	Balance
	Shimoga ..	6,58,968	14,25,353	20,84,322	12,33,124	8,51,198
	Chitradurga ..	4,53,465	11,04,226	15,57,691	10,75,881	4,81,8 0
	Bangalore ..	6,51,754	10,18,925	16,70,679	9,11,384	7,59,295
	Kolar ..	9,10'952	19,79,537	28,90,489	18,07,643	10,82,846
	Tumkur ..	9,36,300	21,53,594	30'89,894	16,78,145	14,10,749
	CCMC. Shimoga	3,74,408	10,25,707	14,00,116	10,05,693	3,94,423
	CMC. Davanagere	7,62,950	18,91,995	26,54,935	16,31,396	10,23,539
	Total ..	47,48,797	1,05,99,337	1,53,48,136	93,44,174	60,03,960

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The Grants received and expenditure incurred by the Municipalities in the Division during the year were Rs. 4,85,886 and Rs. 3,27,003 respectively.

Public Works

The expenditure incurred on Public Works by the Municipalities of the Division during the year was Rs. 20,97,250 as against total estimates of Rs. 23,71,071.

Finance

There was an opening balance of Rs. 18,20,644 at the beginning of the year. The receipts during the year were Rs. 1,45,25,121. An expenditure of Rs. 1,45,49,585 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,96,181 at the end of the year.

(II) *Mysore Division*

Constitution

During the year there were 54 municipalities in the Divison including 2 City municipalities of Mysore and Mangalore. All the Municipalities in the Division were reconstituted except the town municipal council Mudigere, where the Administrator was being continued.

Jurisdiction

The total population according to 1961 census in the town municipal councils of the Division comes to 6, 12, 802. The strength of the municipal councils of the Division was 774.

Demand Collection and Balance

During the year the demand including arrears on the beginning of the year, collection and balance of revenue of the Division was Rs. 11,90,073, Rs. 8,33 745 and Rs. 3,56,328 respectively.

(iii) *Belgaum Division*

There were 32 Municipalities in the Belgaum Division, out of which 3 were city Municipalities, 29 town Municipalities and 1 notified area at Dandeli. The Mysore Municipalities Act 1964 (Mysore Act No. 22 of 1954) was brought into force from 1st April 1965. The term of supersession of the Saundatti Yellamma Municipality in Belgaum District was extended for a further period of 2 years from 12th October 1964 and the Town Municipal Council Nawalgund in Dharwar District was superseded from 1st November 1965.

There was no change in the boundaries and territorial Divisions of the Municipalities. The population of the Municipalities in the Division was 8,25,755 according to 1961 census.

Income and Incidence of Taxation

The aggregate gross income of the Municipalities excluding opening balance was Rs. 3,37,07,114. The total realisation from rates and taxes only being Rs. 1,15,58,491. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 12.7.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipal Taxes.

Out of a total demand of Municipal taxes including arrears of Rs. 84,12,981 during the year, an amount of Rs. 47,28,379 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,84,602 at the end of the year.

Levy of Octroi

The total collection during they ear was Rs. 72,80,112. The system of joint levy and collection of Octroi and toll within the limits of Belgaum Municipality, and the Cantonment Board, Belgaum was continued during the year and there was no change in the system of collection of Octroi.

Finance

The receipts and expenditure including opening balance were Rs. 4,40,71,107 and Rs. 2,33,05,228 respectively.

Loans and Grants.

Loans and grants to the extent of Rs. 39,96,000 were sanctioned by Government to the Municipalities for water supply and drainage and town development works.

Water supply

Piped water was being supplied to the people by the Belgaum, Nipani, Gokak, Saundatti Yellamma, Bailahongal and Ramdurg Municipalities. The comprehensive water supply schemes of Bailhongal and Ramdurg are under execution. The water supply schemes of Guledgud, Rabkavi-Banhatti, Mahalingapur, Illkal, Haveri and

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Kundgol were completed and piped water was made available to the public. The execution of water supply scheme at Athani estimated to cost Rs. 13,42,000 was nearing completion and the execution of the scheme of Navalgund Municipality, by the Public Works Department was in progress. Since the water supply Scheme at Bijapur continued to be inadequate, proposals were being formulated to augment the same. The Water Supply Scheme at Jamkhandi was under Government Management. The water supply in Karwar District, except Haliyal was adequate. The plans and estimates of the Sirsi water supply scheme were technically approved and the schemes of Haliyal and Bhatkal were taken up for execution by P.W.D.

Drainage

The plans and estimates (Rs. 84,00,000) in respect of the underground drainage scheme of the Belgaum Municipality were sent to Chief Engineer for sanction. The execution of the underground drainage schemes in-respect of Ilkal, Saundatti, Yellamma and Bailhongal Municipalities by the Government P.W.D. on behalf of Municipalities continued to be in progress. The execution of surface drainage schemes at Gadag and Ranebennur through Government. P.W.D. was also in progress and the remaining Municipalities have opened drains.

Education

The facilities for Secondary Education were quite adequate. As regards the managements of administration of primary schools, the City Municipal Councils of Belgaum, Gadag-Betgeri and Bijapur had their own school boards, and the primary schools of other municipalities were managed by District School Boards. The primary Education contribution had to be recovered from the Municipalities by adjustment of the discretionary grants from Government in view of the default.

(iv) *Gulbarga Division*

1. Gulbarga Division was formerly consisting of three Districts namely Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. District Bellary was added to the Division with effect from 1st January 1966. The area of the Division is 46,017 sq. K. Mtrs. Population was 40,78,785 according to 1961 Census ; Out of which Urban population was 5,96,049. There are 26 Municipal Councils, in Gulbarga Division ; out of which according to Section-3 of M. M. Act, 1964, 5 are city Minicipal Councils and the rest are Town Municipal Councils.

2. There are Municipal Dispensaries in Gulbarga, Bellary and Hospet. There were out-breaks of cholera small pox in Hospet, Manvi, Gulbarga, Humnabad, Chitguppa, Koppal, Shahapur and Chitapur and adequate check measures were taken. Dispensary and Epidemics.

3. Except Chitapur, Gurmitkal, Shorapur and Shahapur, Manvi, Deodurg, Lingasugur, Kushtagi, Mudgal and Bhalki, Chitguppa, Humnabad and Baswakalyan, all other Municipalities had *provided water supply.* In Gangawathi and Sindhnur water supply schemes were under execution. Water Supply

4. Municipalities of Gurmitkal, Chitapur, Sedam, Shahabad, Kushtagi, Lingasugur, Mudgal, Chitguppa have not levied the Octroi during the year. Except the two Municipalities of Bidar and Shorapur, other Municipalities have got increased Revenue when compared to previous year's income. Octroi

5. During the year the repayments of loans amounted to Rs. 6,58,960.75, as against the loan of Rs. 1,57,13,617.00. Loans

(xiii) Town Planning

As the main object of the Department, is the preparation the preparation of master plans for towns and cities, of master plans for nine cities and towns were taken up during the previous years under the centrally sponsored schemes and continued during the year. Central Schemes

The survey teams attached to this unit were engaged in preparing base maps of towns after conducting engineering surveys. The survey unit was also preparing development plants for small towns which were generally not covered by Central or State schemes, but were initiated and financed by the Local Authorities. Surveys were conducted and layout plans were prepared for Koppa, Naikanahatti, Mandya, Chitradurga, Channarayapatna, Ilkal, Hassan and Nanjangud during the year. State Schemes

During the year a total number of 101 layouts, and development plans for town extensions and village rehabilitations have been prepared. The aggregate area covered by these layout plans was about 3,600 acres, providing residential accommodation for an estimated population of 1,50,000.

During the year the grants allotted under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Schemes were Rs. 7·00 lakhs and Rs. 3·00 lakhs respectively. The expenditure under the same were Rs. 6.65 lakhs and Rs. 1.46 lakhs respectively. Grants and Outlays.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

(i) *Gulbarga Division.*

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions

The average rainfall in several districts of the Division during the year was as follows:—

	During 65–66	*During* 64–65
Gulbarga ..	711.02 mms	854.00 mms
Bidar ..	714.00 do	880.15 do
Raichur ..	575.00 do	722.76 do
Bellary ..	528.81 do	785.36 do

The rainfall received was less than in the previous year. Seasonal conditions were totally unfavourable in Bellary District due to uneven, inadequate and untimely rains. Collection of land revenue was suspended. The rainfall in Raichur district was insufficient, with the result some parts of the Districts had to face scarcity conditions. The collection of land revenue khariff was suspended in 324 villages. Kharif and Rabi Kists were collected in other parts of the district, since the normal seasonal conditions prevailed there. The rainfall for the kharif crop in Gulbarga District was sufficient in the beginning of the year upto the end of September 1965. Paddy crop was also affected to some extent for want of rains. The rainfall was much less than normal in Bidar. Due to receipt of untimely heavy rains, crops were affected and also damaged to certain extent.

In general, the annewari crops in the Division was between 4 to 7 annas during the period.

Area under Cultivation

The total area in the Division under different crops was 42,87,097–92 (56,07,031–00) acres.

Assignment of Land

Out of 1,161 applications pertaining to the assignment of land 412 were disposed of leaving a balance of 749. The extent of land assigned was 2,599–94 acres.

Tenancy

The Mysore Tenancy Act was in vogue in Bellary District. Out of 113 Tenancy applications 40 were disposed of leaving a balance of 73. There were no cases of eviction in Bellary District.

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Tanks

There were 772 Major and 522 Minor tanks in the Division. Out of them 41 Major and 14 Minor tanks were restored by the Public Works Department.

Accidental Fire Cases

There were 750 cases of fire accidents in the Division during the year. Cash grants amounting to Rs. 35,004–30 were distributed to the sufferers as a measure of relief. There was no loss of human lives and cattle in these cases.

Public Health

There was an out-break of cholera and small-pox in some parts of Bellary District. There were 57 deaths by cholera, 32 deaths by small-pox and 36 deaths by Maleria during 1965–66 in Bellary district. Public Health was good in the remaining districts of the Division.

Relief Works

52 relief works (2 road works and 25 other works) were started and completed at a cost of Rs. 1,51,560–26 in Bellary District. In Raichur District 22 works were taken up and completed at a cost of Rs. 1,89,683–02. Due to scarcity conditions, collection of land Revenue and surcharge was postponed in the affected Taluks of Bellary and Raichur Districts.

In Gulbarga District some villages in Shorapur Taluk were affected, only test relief works were undertakn in these areas and they were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,200. In Bidar District, relief works were undertaken and completed at a cost of Rs. 3,37,079–51.

Takavi Loans

A sum of Rs. 79,200-00 was spent in the Division under Takavi loan for various purposes like bunding, purchase of cattle, improved seeds and manures, etc., The total number of persons benefitted was 2,649.

Land Revenue

The position of Land Revenue arrears in the Division was as under for 1965–66.

	Districts		*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1.	Bellary	Rs.	41,88,692–58	7,76,408–38	34,12,284–20
2.	Raichur	Rs.	1,43,29,763–61	42,43,728–92	1,00,86,034–69
3.	Gulbarga	Rs.	43,97,966–75	39,64,840–88	10,33,125–87
4.	Bidar	Rs.	49,43,678–32	29,14,468–59	20,29,209–73

(ii) *Belgaum Division*

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

The average rainfall in several districts of the division was as follows:

	1965–66	1964–65
Belgaum ..	681.65 mm	739.60 mm
Bijapur (Average of last 5 years).	476.00 mm	603.00 mm
North Kanara ..	2594.00 mm	2657.00 mm
Dharwar (Dry crop area) ..	559.00 mm	496.00 mm
(Wet crop area) ..	754.00 mm	888.00 mm

The rainfall was adequate and the condition of crops was generally satisfactory throughout Belgaum District except in Parasgad and Ramdurg Taluks. Due to untimely rains at the end of the year, crops were affected to some extent and suspension of Land Revenue was granted in some of the taluks.

As a result of adverse seasonal conditions, Land Revenue was suspended in 143 villages in full and in 169 villages half the land revenue demand was suspended in Bijapur District.

In Karwar District, the rainfall was adequate throughout the district except in some villages of upghat taluks.

In Dharwar District, the seasonal condition was not satisfactory.

Area under Cultivation

The gross area under cultivation during the years are as follows: -

		1965–66	1964–65
Belgaum District ..	Acres	33,26,780–22	33,26,847–39
Bijapur District ..		42,31,393–29	42,31,230–12
North Kanara District ..		25,26,801–28	25,26,800–24
Dhawar District ..		34,02,276–00	34,02,270–00

The extent was greater by 103A. 4 guntas of land.

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Assignment of Lands

The details of darkhasts regarding grant of land for cultivation received and disposed of during the year were as under:—

		No. of applications received	*No. of applications disposed of*
1. Belgaum	..	409	not furnished
2. Bijapur	..	312	312
3. North Kanara	..	1113	490
4. Dharwar	..	not furnished	not furnished

Tenancy Cases

113 cases were instituted by the tenants and 1926 cases were instituted by the landlords under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.

Takavi Loans

The amounts advanced during the year and during the previous year are as under:—

		Under A. L. and L.I.L. Act.	
		1964–65 Rs.	1965-66 Rs.
1. Belgaum	..	8,18,505	10,59,870
2. Bijapur	..	7,19,143	12,99,675
3. Karwar	..	3,33,335	3,56,940
4. Dharwar	..	10,51,116	14,27,239

Land Revenue.

The position of arrears in the division during the year was as follows:—

	Demand Rs.	*Collection Rs.*	*Balance Rs.*
Land Revenue ..	1,72,92,054	1,38,94,853	33,97,201

(iii) *Mysore Division*

Rainfall and Seasional conditions

The average rainfall in the several districts of the Division during the year was as follows:—

		1965–66
Mysore	..	550 mm
Mandya	..	373 mm
Hassan	..	848 mm
Chickmagalur	..	1436 mm
South Kanara	..	2922 mm
Coorg	..	1869 mm

Assignment of Land

Out of 49,355 applications for grant of land, 25,622 applications were disposed off. An extent of 15,597 Acres of of land was granted as per Land Grant Rules.

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There were 664 cases of accidental fire. A sum of Rs. 27,342 by way of cash and building materials worth Rs. 1740–00 was granted to the victims of the accidental fire cases. Accidental Fire Cases

Takavi and other loans:—The total amount granted as loan in the division was as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans	9,55,800–00
Takavi Loans ..	9,28,219–00

The position of arrears of those loans was as follows:

	Rs.
Takavi Loans	13,89,385–00
Land Improvement Loans	6,34,627–00

Position of arrears in the division during the year is as follows:— Land Revenue

	Demand Rs.	*Collection* Rs.	*Balance* Rs.
Land Revenue	1,34,68,367	64,48,332	70,20,035

(i) *Visveswarayya Channel*:—The entire length of Visveswarayya main channel and its branches and distributories continued to be in service throughout the year was 1,12,482 (1,12 578) acres. Irrigation Works

The position of arrears of water rate and contribution arrears under this channel was as follows:—

Demand Rs.	*Collection* Rs.	*Balance* Rs.
74,06,878	24,30,572	49,76,306

(iv) *Bangalore Division*

The average rainfall recorded in the various parts of Bangalore Division during the year was as follows:— Rainfall and seasional conditionas

	During 65–66	*During* 64–65
Bangalore Urban ..	459–53 mm	1178–53 mm.
Bangalore Rural ..	475–19	1015–53
Kolar ..	521–07	881–09
Tumkur ..	457–09	662–03
Chitradurga ..	425–05	575–06
Shimoga ..	1542–09	1938–05

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Relief Works

Due to inadequate rainfall in Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Bangalore District, there was demand and necessity for scarcity relief works. The work was taken up to provide gainfull employment to the needy people.

Relief Works undertaken and the amount spent in each district are as follows:—

District	*No. of relief works undertaken*	*Amount spent in rupees*
1. Bangalore rural	508	4,27,388–52
2. Bangalore urban	14	18,209–49
3. Kolar ..	1,344	8,71,726–00
4. Tumkur ..	..	3,14,402–47
5. Chitradurga ..	313	2,18,093–49
6. Shimoga ..	..	10,114–82
	2,179	18,59,934–79

Area under cultivation :—The gross area under cultivation in the several Districts in the Division during the year was as follows:—

1. Bangalore Rural	8,31,790	Acres
2. Bangalore Urban	1,18,780	do
3. Kolar ..	15,74,824	do
4. Chitradurga ..	18,05,239	do
5. Shimoga ..	8,10,076	do

Assignment Lands.

Out of 562 applications received for grant of land 20,873 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 13,689 applications. An extent of 7,795–07 acres of land was granted.

Tenancy Cases.

Out of 2,931 cases filed under the Tenancy Act, 1,055 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,876 cases.

Tanks

There were 2022 Major tanks and 13,233 minor tanks during the year in Bangalore Division.

Accidental Fire Cases

There were 832 cases of accidental fire in various parts of Bangalore Division resulting in a total loss of 9 human lives and 116 cattle. The estimated loss of properties during the year was Rs. 17,23,060–25. A sum of Rs. 51,375–00 was disbursed as cash grant to the several victims of fire accident during the year. Building materials worth Rs. 10,919–00 was sanctioned during the year in Shimoga District.

Takavi and other Loans

The amounts of grants as loans in the Division was as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Takavi loans ..	10,80,200
2. L. I. Loans ..	10,85,400

The position of arrears of the loans was as follows :

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
1. Takavi loans	22,53,903–00	4,78,214–00	17,75,689–00
2. L. I. Loans	15,95,522–00	2,44,439–00	13,51,083–00

Land Revenue

The position of arrears of Land Revenue in the Division was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Land Revenue	1,01,00,940	22,15,200	78,85,740

Irrigatoin Works :—(a) Vanivilas Sagara :—The total extent of a land irrigable under Vanivilas Sagara is 18,000 acres.

The position of arrears of water rate and contribution under the project was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	1,26,159	83,986–00	42,173–00

Marconahalli Reservoir :—A total extent of 14,063 acres comes under this reservoir.

The position of arrears of water-rate and contribution was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	7,47,799–00	18,011–00	7,29,787–00

Anjanapur Reservoir ; (Shikaripur Taluk) :—An extent of 16,222 acres of land has been brought under Irrigation from the inception of the schemes.

The position of arrears of Water rate and contribution are follows :—

		Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Water-Rate	Rs.	89,365–00	52,476–00	36,889–00

Tunga Left Bank Channel :—*An area of* 14,980 acres of land is irrigable.

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Bhadra Project:—An area of 16,297 acres of land is irrigable by left bank channel and an area of 48,339 acres of land is irrigable by right bank channel.

A sum of Rs. 25,37,455 was outstanding, out of which a sum of Rs. 6,36,997 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 19,00,458.

Shanthisagara Tank: (Channagiri Taluk):—The area irrigable under this tank was 5,240 acres.

Budigere Tank: (Shimoga Taluk):— The area Irrigable under this tank is 575 acres.

Segehally channel:—(Shimoga Taluk):—This has an atchkat of 1459 acres. A sum of Rs. 39,189 and 59.330 under water-rate and contribution was outstanding during the year.

(ii) Survey Settlement and Land Records Department.

Maintenance Work

The details of work done during the year in respect of each Division was as follows:—

1. *Bangalore Division*;—Measurement of work was completed in 20,458 blocks comprising an area of 53,884 acres 25 guntas. Classification was done in 5,749 blocks comprising an area of 1,10,518 acres 08 guntas and Bhandh Pahani work in respect of 19,567 blocks in addition to disposal of 10,283 mutation cases involving 31·520 Hissas was also done. 2,277 had-bust cases relating to 2,010 villages were disposed of during the year.

2. *Mysore Division*:—Measurement work was completed in respect of 12,442 blocks comprising an area of 23,155.02 acres in addition to 2,445 mutation records.The Mobile Parties had disposed of 13,200 Hissas in 7,516 mutation cases including 3,681 non-involving measurement cases. Classification and Bhandh Pahani Work was done in respect of 8,288 and 9,098 blocks respectively, Kaval Phodi work was completed in 250 blocks.

3. *Belgaum Division*;—Measurement work was completed in respect of 3,009 cases involving 6,300 numbers comprising of 3,676 Hissas and 1,345 plots. A sum of rupees 16,216.36 and Rs. 72,720 were recovered during the year in respect of copying work and the cost of Hissa Survey respectively as per rules existing then.

4. *Gulbarga Division*:—Re-survey work in respect of 13 villages was completed, work of demarcation and Phodi in respect of 1,516 villages comprising 3,455 survey numbers and that of R. R. Phodi and L. R. Phodi in respect of 911 villages comprising of 5,380 numbers and 184 villages comprising 3,272 numbers respectively, were attended to during the year. Nissa Survey work in respect of 23,545 Hissas involving an area of 76,990.05 acres was completed incurring total expenditure of Rs. 2,79,280.76.

The following other important activities were taken up by the Department.

Detection of Unauthorised Sales & Leases

Two cases were detected during the year. Two cases were set right.

Encroachment of Government Municipal Lands

Six hundred and forty-six encroachments on Government and Municiapl Lands in four districts of Belgaum Division were detected during the year and action was taken to regularise them.

City Survey Work in Bangalore

The City Survey Office had commenced the preliminary City Survey Operation from 1st October 1965. The staff was engaged on the work of selection of station points and supervision of fixation of Theodolite Stones done by the Contractor, and angle reading, etc. Out of 1,075 station point selected stones were fixed by the Contractors at 531 points. As the executive staff were new and taking City Survey work for the first time, the progress of work was slow in the area taken up. The expenditure incurred during the year from 1st October 1965 to 31st March 1966 was Rs. 1,24,199.60.

Prevention of Fragmentation & Consolidation of Holdings Work

The Scheme was in operation in 4 Districts of Belgaum Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara of Belgaum Division. During the year an area of 1.17 lakhs acres was consolidated with an outlay of Rs. 3.08 lakhs.

Reclassification Work

Eight Reclassification Parties under the charge of 8 Assistant Superintendents for Re-classification functioned during the year under the control of the 3 Superintendents for Reclassification of the divisions as shown below:—

1. Bangalore Division.
2. Hassan Division.
3. Mysore Division.

The main items of work attended by the Parties are:—

(a) Disposal of Darkhast Phodi records, Alienation and Acquisition records, Record of Rights, mutation and Hadbist cases pending in taluks.

(b) Measurement and marking of the topographical changes that have been found in the field due to natural causes as well as due to the formation of

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new roads, new channels and Irrigation projects, etc., subsequent to the first Revision Settlement.

(c) Classification of wet and garden lands coming under different sources of Irrigation prevailing at the time of first revision in Settlement.

(d) Classification of lands, Irrigation by the new sources of irrigation.

(e) Classification of Alluvial and Dilluvial ponds.

(f) Conversion from one tenure to another.

(g) Verification of Phut Kharab brought under cultivation.

(h) These parties have also attended to Akar work.

Cadastral Survey of inam villages

The scheme of Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages was taken up on an intensive scale and the work was attended to in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Hassan Districts. The detailed survey work of 32 villages, and the Hissa Survey work of 270 villages in all were attended to as against the target figures of 18 villages for detailed survey and 150 villages for Hissa survey. Besides the regular work, the Cadastrol Survey establishment has attended to and disposed off the Akar Work of 270 villages during the year.

Revision Settlement

The Settlement reports which were pending before the House of Legislature for discussion were approved by the Houses of Legislature with suitable modifications after amending the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 as contained in the amendment Act No. 9 of 1965.

During the year 3,13,45,284 entries have been written in respect of Akarband. Kayamdar Takta and Paisal Patricks in addition to 10,55,067 entries in conversion. The expenditure incurred from April 1965 to 31st March, 1966 was Rs. 27,94,57 1.09 in respect of the Estabilshments for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents for Settlements.

Business Statistics

There were 1,214 references pending at the beginning of the year. 14,075 references were received during the year, making a total of 15,289 references. Out of these, 14,336 refernces were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 953 references at the close of the year.

Earning of the Department

The total earning of the Department during the year from all the sources amounted to Rs. 9,75,523.46.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

CHAPTER V

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(i) Food Supplies

General.

During the year the functions of the Department with regard to both procurement and distribution of foodgrains had to be carried on a larger scale than in previous years in view of the unprecedented scarcity conditions prevailing in the State. Adequate arrangements were made for distribution of foodgrains particularly wheat and Milo in the rural areas generally and more so in the scarcity affected areas.

Business Statistics

The following details indicate the volume of business transcted in the office of the Director of food supplies during the years as Compared with previous year.

1. No. of references received	..	21,985	—	
		9,440	—	39,288
2. No. of Fair copies issued	..	5,254	—	11,108
3. No. of current cases disposed of	..	12,745		,322

4. The total acreasge and production of important cereals in the State were as follows :—

		Acreage	*Yield* (tonnes)
Rice	..	25,04,614	11,30,675
Ragi	..	20,59,967	3,87,456
Jowar	..	50,80,2889	5,21,149

Seasonal Conditions

There was unprecedented failure of rainfall in most parts of the State resulting in widespread failure of food crops during the year. Consequently a serious situation arose during the second half of the year in many parts of the State with prices of all kinds of foodgrains in the open market rising steadily.

Movement of Foodgrains within and out of the State

Restrictions imposed early in 1965 under the Mysore Paddy and Rice movement Control Order, 1965 and the Mysore Jowar Movement Control Order, 1965 on inter-district Movement of rice, Paddy and jowar were rescinded in June 1965. However, the Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964 constituting each of the Southern States into a separate zone for purposes of import/export of rice continued to be in force.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Price Control and Procurement of Food Grains

Orders issued towards the end of 1964 fixing maximum selling prices of local and Andhra Pradesh rice and local paddy which were in force at the commencement of the year were rescinded in June 1965.

The Mysore Paddy and Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1965 providing for procurement of paddy and rice from rice mills and also growers which was in force at the commencement of the year was repealed and replaced in September, 1965 by a new order, *viz.*, the Mysore Paddy Procurement (levy) Order, 1965 providing for procurement of paddy from growers only.

The Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Order 1965 which was in force at the commencement of the year was repealed and replaced by a new order entitled the Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Second Order 1966 in October 1965.

The State Government announced the Food Policy for the year 1965-66 on 13th August 1965. This policy was principally directed towards :—

(*a*) Building up of buffer stock of foodgrains (1) by local procurement (2) by import from outside the State ;

(*b*) Equitable distribution of the foodgrains under the control of Government at controlled prices through selected private dealers and co-operatives ;

(*c*) Introduction of informal rationing in the larger cities ;

(*d*) Ad-hoc issues to the vulnerable sections of the community elsewhere in the State ;

(*e*) Strengthening the check-posts on the borders.

Minimum Support Prices

On the suggestion of the Government of India, minimum support prices were fixed for the purchase of four varieties of paddy and three varieties of jowar through specified co-operative societies on behalf of Government in the event of prices of these foodgrains in the open market going below those levels.

Buffer stocks (Local Procurement)

Government decided to build up buffer stocks by procurement as per levy orders and also by requisitioning of stocks as per the Mysore Foodgrains (Declaration of Stocks)

Order, 1965 and accordingly the following statutory levy orders were issued under the Defence of India Rules :—

(1) The Mysore Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1965.

(2) The Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Second Order, 1965.

(3) The Mysore Local Wheat Procurement (Levy) Order, 1965.

(4) The Mysore Maize Procurement (Levy) Order, 1965.

Stocks of various foodgrains procured were as follows :—

Paddy	..	39,094 Tonnes
Jowar	..	35,412 Tonnes
Maize	..	410 Tonnes
Bajra	..	19 Tonnes

Imports

Imports consisted mainly of imported wheat, rice from Andhra Pradesh and Madras, gram/gramdhal from some States of North India and ragi from the States of Madras and Orissa.

Distribution of Foodgrains

The distribution of foodgrains by Government was aimed at ensuring that the vulnerable sections of the populations like urban population, the Industrial labour and people in the scarcity affected areas got at least a part of the requirements from Fair Price Shops at reasonable prices.

Informal Rationing which was introduced in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields areas during the previous year was continued and it was extended to 18 more urban areas having concentration of labour population.

In rural areas, particularly, those affected by scarcity, foodgrains were issued to all the vulnerable sections of the Community.

After the Khariff harvest when foodgrains became available in the open market, informal rationing was discontinued in most of the places in which it had been introduced and the issues in the rural areas were scaled down.

Wheat Products

The Government of India continued to supply wheat to the Roller Flour Mills through the Food Corporation of India. The distribution of wheat products at the prices fixed by the Department of Food Supplies was made through the Corporation.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Sugar

The Government of India were giving a monthly quota of 9,000 tonnes of sugar to the State from the beginning of the year; the quota was enhanced to 10,120 tonnes with effect from 23rd February 1966. Sugar was distributed through private retailers and Co-operative Societies.

Storage

There were 25 Godowns owned by the department with a total storage capacity of 15,100 tonnes and 72 private ones taken on leave with a total storage capacity of 17-703 tonnes. Wherever there were no Government Godowns, foodgrains were ordinarily stored in the Ware-houses belonging to the State Ware Housing Corporation or the Central Ware Housing Corporation.

(ii) Civil Supplies

General

During the year, the Erstwhile Department of Civil Supplies and Iron and Steel were merged and a new Department called the Department of Civil Supplies and Iron and Steel under a full-time Head of the Department was created.

Textiles

The following orders relating to Textiles were administered by the Department.

(i) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948.

(ii) The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

(iii) The Cotton Textile (Export Control) Order, 1949.

(iv) The Textiles (Production of Powerloom) Control Order, 1956.

The control on certain common varieties of cloth, 'Controlled Cloth', continued during the period. The Textile Orders were enforced and reports required by the Textile Commissioner were sent to him by the Department as in previous years,

The Cotton Control Order, 1955 continued to be in force and the Controller issued licences to about 900 cotton dealers.

Cement

The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licencing Order, 1957, was in force till the end of December, 1965 and Cement was de-controlled with effect from 1st January 1966. After decontrol of Cement, the department acted only as procuring and distributing agency for cement quotas required by Government and quasi-Government bodies, the Controller being

appointed by the Cement Allocation Co-ordinating as the Liasion Officer, in this respect.

Iron and Steel

The Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956, continued to be administered by the Department and quota certificates and permits are issued to consumers.

Price Control

In addition to the Kerosene (Price Control) Order 1963, the following new orders relating to powerloom products issued by the Government of India were administered by the Department:—

(i) The Powerloom Products (Supply and Distribution) Order, 1965.

(ii) The Powerloom Products (Collection of Information) Order, 1965.

(iii) The Kerosene (Restriction on Use) Order, 1965.

Display of Prices

The Automobile Spare Parts (Display of Prices) Order, 1965 issued by the Government of India and the Essential Atricles (Display of Prices) Order, 1962 were enforced by the Department during the year.

In the context of rising prices, the Department maintained a watch over the price trends in respect of certain essential consumer goods.

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AGRI. FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKET-ING

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING.

(i) Agriculture and Food Production

Agricultural Season and Crop Condition

Mysore State has varying climate. The year can be roughly divided into three seasons *viz.* (1) Monsoon. (2) Winter (3) Summer. The Rainfall varies from 150 to 200 inches in Ghats regions and from 15 to 45 inches in other regions. The seasonal conditions during the year were one of the worst in the living memory. Unprecedented drought conditions prevailed during the year throughout the State.

Research

Consequent on the formation of the University of Agricultural Sciences, almost all the Research Schemes and farms previously under the control of Department of Agriculture were transferred to the University with effect from 1st October 1965 as contemplated in the Act.

Education

The Department continued to administer the 5 Gramasevaks Training Centres at Mandya, Dharwar, Kudige, Gangavathy and Bagalkote and the Home Science Wings and the smithy sections. The seven Agricultural Schools *viz.*, Arbhavi, Kumta, Devihosur, Somanahalli, Nugu, R.K. Shala and Dhadesugur are being similarly administered by the Department.

Plan Progress

The year 1965-66 was the fifth and the last year of the III Five Year Plan. Due to the adverse seasonal conditions the progress was not as per expectations.

Agricultural Productions

The target of additional food grains production set for the year 1965-66 was 2.51 lakhs tons, thus raising the level of production to 48.58 lakhs tons, The actual achievements during the entire III Plan period is as under (in tons):—

Year		1965-66
Additional Production Target	..	2,51,750
Achievement	..	1,98,000
Level of Production	..	39,10,600
Actual production as per statistician figures.		32,61,000

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Work under the various important development schemes responsible for augmenting food production was in progress during the year and the achievements made as against the targets during the year was as follows:

Land Reclamation & Settlement

The Departmental tractors and buldozers reclaimed 9084 acres as against the target of 10,000 acres. In order to rehabilitate 100 families to landless agricultural labourers, 2 colonies were proposed to be started by the end of III Plan. No colony could be started as no suitable land could be fixed.

Supply Schemes

Sixty-two new tractors were issued to the needy farmers on hire purchase system during the year as against the target of 50 new tractors.

Fullest possible exploitation of Urban as well as rural compost and supply of green manure seeds was envisaged under the scheme for development of local manurial resources and the following achievements were made against the targets during the year:

Item	*Target* 1965-66	*Achievement*
1. Urban Compost (Tons) ..	4,26,000	1,17,375
2. Rural Compost (Tons) ..	53,80,000	14,13,310
3. Green Manuring (Tons) ..	7,50,000	6,82,391

A quantity of 1,18,221 tons of chemical fertilisers was distributed as against 2,79,766 tons indented for with Government of India and 1,13,221 tons actually received.

Seed Farms

Two seed farms or one double unit seed farm were set up during the year as against the target of starting 28 seed farms.

An area of 5,60,000 acres was covered under Plant Protection measures during the year as against the target of 6,00,000 acres,

Popularisation of improved agricultural practices was continued under the Rabi and Khariff campaigns and Japanese method of paddy cultivation. During the year it was programmed to cover an area of 37,75,000 acres under Rabi and Kharif campaigns and 7,00,000 acres under Japanese method of paddy cultivation. It is estimated that an extent of 29,77,698 acres and 2,85,143 acres have been brought under the Rabi, Kharif campaign and J.P.C. respectively.

Under the Intensive Agricultural Developmental programme, preparation of 87,264 farms production plans was completed by the end of the year as against the total plan target

of 1,00,500 plans. The scheme covered all the 1329 villages as per the target. An area of 1,14,182 hectares was covered as against the target of 2,53,742 hectares.

Irrigation potential to the tune of 7,80,655 acres was created by the end of III Plan and the Utilisation was of the order of 4,53,742 acres. To educate farmers so as to enable them to utilise the irrigation potential to the maximum extent, special development schemes were implemented.

With a view to increasing food production by adopting improved agricultural practices, intensive cultivation programmes on food crop *viz.*, rice, wheat, ragi, jowar, bajra and pulses were implemented covering a total number of 67 blocks/taluks in 11 districts in the State.

Under the Intensive rice cultivation programme, an area of 1,43,792 acres was covered up to the end of December 1965 as against the target of 2,04,200 acres for the year.

The schemes for intensive cultivation of Jowar, Bajra and pulses was implemented and the following are the achievenments :

District	*Target*	*Achievements*
Gulbarga	2,44,098	2,11,071
Bijapur	1,93,253	1,337
Bellary	58,857	13,228
Dharwar	49,103	60,408

The scheme for intensive cultivation of wheat envisaged to cover an area of 14,950 acres in these districts during the year as against this, the achievents were :—

District	*Target*	*Achievements*
Tumkur	77,152	39,000
Hassan	54,750	52,730
Mysore	51,064	1,426
Kolar	51,350	..
Bangalore	83,942	75,000
Total ..		1,68,156

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

Development of Commercial Crops

Work under the Special Development Scheme for increasing the production of various important commercial crops like oil seeds, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco was in progress during the year.

The total production of oil seeds during the year was of the order of 4.04 lakhs tons according to the latest reports.

The total production of sugarcane by the end of the year was 53.11 lakhs tons as against the plan target of 50.00 lakh tons.

Work under the Cotton Development Scheme continued and the various measures were undertaken as under :—

		Target	*Achievement*
1.	Fertilisers (Tons) ..	55,150	13,984
2.	Irrigation (ac.) ..	2,27,000	58,000
3.	Inter cropping (ac.) ..	1,78,000	1,75,422
4.	Contour bunding (ac.) ..	1,00,000	4,147
5.	Seed distribution (qtls.) ..	72,500	51,023
6.	Plant protection (ac.)	3,05,000	41,310

As a result of this, the anticipated production level was 4,50,000 bales of cotton lint. But due to adverse seasonal conditions, the estimated production during the year was only about 1,69,000 bales.

Agricultural Extension Training & Administration

There are 5 Gramsevak Training Centres and 3 Home Science Wings which are meant for giving training to the candidates who on successful completion of the integrated training course, are eligible for appointment as Gramasevaks and Sevikas. There is a workshop wing attached to the Gramsevak Training Centre at Kudige for training the sons of village artisans in making agricultural implements, etc.

The Farm Information service designed to reach, the farming community in an easy and understandable manner, has played a vital role in educating the farmers in the various improved techniques of Agriculture. It has also served as, an effective tool of the workers engaged in agricultural extension to spread the knowledge of agricultural sciences in furtherance of agricultural production.

The achievements made under each of the scheme during the year was as follows:—

Minor Irrigation

Scheme	*Target* 1965–66	*Achievement* 1965–66
1. New wells ..	10,000	3337 (up to end of December 1965).
2. Well boring scheme ..	300	60 Bore wells.
3. Supply of electrical	6,000	1690 Ele. sets.
and Diesel pumpsets.	3,000	Diesel—2089.
4. Extension of power lines	6,000 Sets	8239 sets serviced

Soil Conservation.

The work of contour bunding is becoming more and more popular consequent to its importance being realised and appreciated by the farmers in the various sub-divisions of the State. As a result, contour bunding was done in an area of 93,767 acres as against the target of 70,000 acres during the year.

Maintenance of bounds in an area of 4,19,669 acres was done as against a target of 4,50,000 acres and introduction of dry farming was done in an extent of 57,629 acres was against the target of 1,25,000 acres.

The scheme for land utilisation survey of Government waste lands envisaged to survey in a area of 75,000 acres as against which 3,525 acres were surveyed.

Food Production.

All the grow more food scheme were continued to be operated under III Plan Programme. A target of 10.02 lakh tons of additional food grain has been fixed for III Plan period. The target for additional production for the year was 2.517 lakh tons and the achievement was 1.98 lakh tons.

The food grain production during the year was 32.61 lakh tons.

Tractor and Bulldozer Service.

There were 8 tractors and 42 bulldozers in working condition maintained by the department during the year which were hired out to cultivators on hire with a view to help them in cultivation of fallow lands as well as reclamation of waste lands. During the year, total expenditure for the service was Rs. 11,61,173 and revenue was Rs. 9,53,976.00.

The progress achieved during the year from tractor and Bulldozer services was 9,084 acres.

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In addition, 62 tractors were also supplied to agriculturists on hire purchase system.

Urban & Rural Compost.

A total quantity of 1,17,375 tons of urban compost and 14,13,310 tons of rural compost was produced in the State during the year as against the target of 4,25,000 tons and 5,38,000 tons respectively fixed for the year.

Loans were also granted to municipalities to help them to purchase tractors and trailors for undertaking compost manure programme in an intensive scale.

During the year an area of 6,82,391 acres was brought under green manure as against the target of 7,50,000 acres.

Minor Irrigation–Construction of Irrigation Wells.

Financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy were continued to be extended to the cultivators with a view to enable them to increase the area under irrigation particularly in the scarcity areas of the State. The progress achieved during the year was as follows :—

Number of wells completed	..	3,337
Area benefited	..	13,348

Supply of Electrical and Diesel Pumsets on H.P.S.

Electrical and diesel oil pumpsets were continued to be issued on hire purchase system. During the year progress achieved in this was as follows :—

	No. of Pumpsets issued.	*Area benefited.*
Electrical	1,690	6,760 acres
Diesel ..	2,089	8,356 acres

Seed Farms

Seed farms were producing foundation seeds for the distribution to registered seed growers. A target of 106 seed farms has been fixed to be achieved during the III Plan period. So far 81 seed farms have been established. During the year 4 seed farms were established.

Plant Protection.

General plant protection measures were conducted in the State during the year at a cost of Rs. 31.11 lakhs. An area of 5,60,000 acres was treated with pesticides and fungicides against the attack of pest and diseases during the year. A comprehensive plant protection scheme was in operation. A Plant Protection Officer at State level with Assistant Plant Protection Officer at Divisional level and Plant Protection Assistant at District level effectively operated the scheme.

The Agricultural information service and the Artist Section turned out useful work in bringing out useful publications conducting exhibitions and film shows and in passing on the results of research to Farmers.

(ii) Forest

Forest Area

The forest area of the State which was 13,592.03 square miles at the beginning of the year was reduced to 13,523.51 square miles as an area of 84.07 square miles was excluded while only an area of 15.55 square miles was added. While 12,038.20 square miles was under the control of the Forest Department, the area under the control of the Revenue Department was 1,484.31 square miles.

Survey

No survey work was undertaken by the Survey of India party. The Forest Survey section of the Working Plans and Forest Survey Division, Bangalore however carried out survey of 20,927.22 acres or 32.70 square miles in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kollegal Divisions involving mostly lands released for cultivation, encroachments, 'D' lines and plantation.

Protection of Forest.

Protection mainly consisted of the prevention of smuggling of valuable sandalwood, teak, beete and other firewood, charcoal, bamboos and minor forest produce besides protection of trees from damage by fire and animals. The checking of forest produce in transit was intensified. There are 12 preventive units, six of them being headed by Gazetted Officers and others by the Range Forest Officers. Adequate measures were taken to prevent the damage to forest by fire. The protection of forests from fire was a problem due to the gregarious flowering of bamboos and consequent dying of the same. Animal damage by way of grazing and tramplong was considerable in plantations due to large scale decrease of gomal areas on account of release of Revenue lands for cultivation. Due precautions were taken against injuries from natural diseases like spike disease, vegetable and animal pests.

Silviculture

The Silvicultural systems adopted were mainly selection, selection-*cum*-improvement, clear felling, coppice with or without reserves. The natural regeneration was by seeds, root-suckers and coppice. In deciduous forests owing to death of bamboo by flowering and consequent opening of the canopy and stimulation by fires, there was profuse regeneration of many of the important timber and economic species, generally in all the areas. Sandalwood regeneration was fairly good but the natural stock is fast declining due to disease and exploitation in Government Forests and destruction of seedlings in cultivated lands. Artificial introduction of sandalwood in the plantations in some areas had produced good results. Artificial regeneration of teak and other hardwoods,

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eucalyptus, industrial softwoods cashewanut and other economic species was taken up over large areas to augment the available resources in timber, firewood and the minor forest produce. Improved methods of judicious mixture of species, retention of natural seedlings and saplings with artificially introduced stock were also adopted in suitable cases.

Exploitation

(i) *Timber* :—The following table gives the total quantity extracted and sold.

Name of species	*Unit*	*Extracted*	*Sold*
1. Teak	In cubic metres	41,632	57,836
2. Non-teak	,,	1,49,432	1,31,640
3. Teak poles	In numbers	92,116	48,666
4. Non-teak poles ..	,,	23,956	80
5. Sleepers	,,	6,23,225	7,01,169

(ii) *Firewood and Charcoal* :—Supplies made to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravathi, Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga were 57,504 tonnes of firewood and charcoal. Besides 41,808 tonnes were supplied to the Wood Distillation Plant, Londa.

(iii) *Sandalwood* :—The yield was 3,086 tonnes of good wood and 923 tonnes of white chips. The prepared good wood was mainly supplied to the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory. Some quantity was also released to the Handicrafts artisans at 50 per cent concession rates and to the public and Muzrai institutions.

Raw Materials for wood based Industries.

The quantity of timber and bamboos made available to the various industries are :—

(*a*) *Timber*	*In Cubic metres*
1. M/s. The Western India Match Co., Ltd.	35,427
2. M/s. The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,	20,760
3. M/s. Mysore Match Co. Ltd., ..	589
4. M/s. Mysore Commercial Union Ltd., ..	9,500
5. M/s. Umamaheshwara Slate Works, Mercapur.	29
6. M/s. Hunsur Plywood Works Ltd., ..	2,407
7. M/s. Veneer Mills, Mysore ..	1,711
8. M/s. Doddannavar Bros. ..	6,492
9. M/s. Hindumatha Industries ..	33

Besides, 4,947 cubic metres of timber was removed by individual parties.

(*b*) *Bamboos* :	*In tonnes*
1. M/s. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., ..	31,561
2. M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,	38,110
3. M/s. Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi.	24,072

Besides, a large quantity of bamboos was made available to the private purchasers, free grantees and privilege holders.

Forest Industries.

The following Wood Working Units are managed by the Department :—

1. Government Central Wood Working and Furniture Workshop, Tumkur.
2. Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravathi
3. Government Saw Mills, Shimoga.
4. Government Saw Mills, Murkal.
5. Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli.
6. Government Saw Mill, Joida.
7. Wood Seasoning Kiln, Dandeli.
8. Wood Seasoning Kiln, Murkal.
9. Wood Preservation Plant, Dandeli.

In addition, the department engaged 2 Private Saw Mills one at Alnavar and another at Kirawatti to do sawing work of the department at sanctioned rates.

Financial Results.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,007.68 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 512.99 lakhs registering a net surplus of Rs. 494.69 lakhs.

Reorganisation.

One more Forest Division was created in North Kanara District ; the Chickmagalur Forest Division was bifurcated into the Chickmagalur and Koppa Divisions, the Mysore Forest Division into Mysore North Division, Mysore and the Mysore South Division, Chamarajanagar. Two forest sub-divisions at Chamarajanagar and Heggadadevanakote were abolished.

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Development Schemes

The allotment was Rs. 102 lakhs under the State Plan and Rs. 25.40 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The total expenditure incurred during the year under the State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and under 119 Capital outlay was as follows :—

	Rupees in lakhs
(i) State Plan Schemes	81.00
(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme	24.57
(iii) 119 Capital Outlay	11.50

Wild Life Preservation.

The existing Wild Life and Bird Sanctuaries were maintained during the year. Wild Life week was observed during October 1965. Many tourists visited the Nagarhole and Bandipur Game Sanctuaries and the Ranganthittoo Birds Sanctuary. 26 small game licenses and 1 block license were granted and a sum of Rs. 1090 was realised.

Elephants

The following elephants were maintained in the Department for extraction of timber and poles in the forest and for sparing their services to the public when required on hire :—

1.	Number of elephants at the beginning of the year.	144
2.	New borns.	1
	Total elephants ..	145
3.	Number of elephants died during the year	10
4.	Number of elephants sold during the year	14
5.	Number of elephants gifted during the year.	3
6.	Number of elephants let out in the forest	1
	Total of 3 to 6 ..	28
7.	Number of elephants at the close of the year	117

(iii) Co-operation

The Co-operative movement in Mysore State continued to play a dynamic role in the economy of the State. The investment towards working capital by means of Share Capital, Reserves and other funds, Deposits and borrowings amounted to Rs. 199 crores. The total loans advanced during the year were of the order of Rs. 143 crores. The total deposits held by various Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 37 crores. The net profit made by them amounted to Rs. 1.39 crores.

Levy procurement of paddy, and jowar by Government was entrusted to Co-operative Societies. By this Co-operative Marketing Societies were able to render valuable services to the community.

Special attention was given to High Yielding Varieties Programme.

The scheme for channelising loans for irrigation wells through the Land Development banks was inaugrated during the year.

The special schemes for development of agriculture financed by Agriculture Refinance Corporation were implemented.

Special attention was given to installation of rice mills.

The number of Co-operative Societies of all types rose from 18,374 to 18,968 during the year ending 30th June 1966. The membership rose from 35.15 lakhs to 36.01 lakhs. The working capital rose from Rs. 169.55 crores to 199.39 crores *i.e.*, by nearly 17 per cent. The percentage of villages covered by the Co-operatives was 96, whereas the rural population covered by the Co-operatives was 44 per cent.

Co-operative Credit.

One of the major events during the year was the extension of the scope of banking laws to the Co-operative Credit Banks.

The Mysore State Apex Co-operative Bank:—The bank served as one of the Class 'A' Banks. Its deposits increased from Rs. 5 crores to 6.5 crores, during the year. The loans outstanding increased from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 21 crores. The net profit increased from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs. It continued to channalise finance for procurement of levy-food-grains and also the special credit limits for the high yielding programme.

During the year Rs. 1,187.41 lakhs towards S.T. loan Rs. 26 lakhs towards M.T. loan and Rs. 18.42 lakhs towards weavers were drawn by the Bank from the Reserve Bank of India. The paid up share capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 173.22 (Rs. 172.87) lakhs during the year.

Distriet Co-Operative Central Banks

The State is served by 19 District Co-operative Central Banks. These banks had a net-work of 155 branches and 56 Pay offices. During the year 3 branches and 2 Pay offices were opened at convenient places for serving the agricultural population. The State Government had sanctioned Rs. 89,000 subsidy for opening branches of the District Co-operative Central Banks.

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The deposits of these banks increased from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 18 crores. The loans issued by them increased from Rs. 54 crores to Rs. 73 crores. The net profit made by these banks were of the order of Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

The number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 8741 to 8939 at the end of Co-operative Year, 1966. The paid-up share capital, deposits and reserve funds increased from 696.78 lakhs to Rs. 782.4 lakhs, Rs. 164.28 lakhs to Rs. 179.07 lakhs and Rs. 236.69 lakhs to Rs. 282.73 lakhs respectively. These societies advanced loans to the extent of over Rs. 18 (Rs. 17.8) crores during the year.

The Mysore State Central Co-operative Land Development Bank.

The Mysore State Central Co-operative Land Development Bank continued to disburse long term loans of the order of Rs. 3.7 crores during the year. 160 Land Development Banks were affiliated to it. As on 30th June 1966, the paid-up-share capital of the Bank was Rs. 123.76 lakhs (Rs. 90.76 lakhs) of the which share held by the Government amounts to Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

During the year Government decided that loans for sinking irrigation wells issued by Revenue Department should be routed through the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Development Bank. This Scheme came into force from 1st December 1965 and was extended to all districts in the State Loans to the extent of Rs. 4½ crores were distributed for construction of 11,700 wells.

The Bank took up three special schemes for development of Agricultural Refinance by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation of India. These schemes were development of Areca Plantation involving an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs; reclamation and development of land under the Bhadra Project involving an outlay of Rs. 272 lakhs and under Tungabhadra Project costing Rs. 533 lakhs.

Primary Land Development Bank.

There were 160 (155) Primary Land Development Banks with a membership of 2,07,829 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 96.57 lakhs. The reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 13.66 lakhs and their working capital stood at Rs. 1,333.50 lakhs. During the year long term loans to the tune of Rs. 371.16 lakhs were issued and Rs. 61.82 lakhs were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09.69 lakhs. The overdue as on 30th June 1966 amounted to Rs. 62.79 lakhs.

Marketing

The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society continued to be the wholesale procurer and distributor of chemical fertilizers and Iron and Steel for agriculture purposes throughout the State. The total sales in the society was Rs. 570.12 lakhs.

The total value of food grains procured by marketing Societies amounted to over Rs. 5.4 crores.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

During the year there were 10 Sugar Factories on the register. Three sugar factories had gone into production, producting 64,560 metric tons of sugar.

Consumers Co-operatives

There were 1,137 Primary Consumers Co-operatives in the State as on 30th June 1966. The Government contribution towards share capital to these Institutions amounted to Rs. 20.26 lakhs

Spinning Mills.

Out of the 5 Spinning Mills in the State, only the spinning mill at Hubli functioned during the year. The other spinning mills at Raichur, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Belgaum were under different stages of commencement of production.

Industrial Co-operatives

The State had three Apex Institutions one for Cotton, the other for Silk and the third for wool with a membership of 671 societies as on 30th June 1966. There were 511 Primary Handloom Cotton Societies, 141 handloom wool societies and 80 handloom silk societies. The paid up share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 37.21.

Housing Co-operatives

Six hundered and eighty-five Housing Co-operatives were affiliated to this Institution. These Primaries had constructed 28 tenaments during the year bringing the total conruction to 509.

Co-operative Farming Societies

During the year there were 493 Co-operative Farming Societies of which 403 were Joining Farming Societies and the rest were collective farming societies. The total paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 16.67 lakhs.

Irrigation Societies

During the year 2 societies were organised raising the total number of societies to 37. These societies commanded an area of 9,112 acres.

Milk Supply Co-operatives

Forty new societies were organised, bringing the total to 370. There were 13,586 members with paid-up share capital of Rs. 9.93 lakhs.

Fisheries Co-operative Societies.

During the year there were 105 (100) Primary Fisheries Co-operative Societies.

Miscellaneous Co-operative

There were 241 societies comprising of 137 agricultural non-credit societies and 104 non-agricultutal non-credit societies.

The Mysore State Co-operative Union Ltd., Bangalore

The Mysore State Co-operative Union carried on its usual publicity, propoganda and eductional programmes. It had a membership of 32 consisting of 13 State Level Co-operative Institutions and 19 District Co-operative Unions. During the year a total number of 17,140 non-official persons were trained by the Union.

During the year 16,872 societies were audited leaving a balance of 332. The percentage of audited societies completed during the year worked out to 98 (98).

Audit

Audit Fees

During the year the total demand under audit fees was Rs. 53, 2,765. A sum of Rs. 43,83,228 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 10,29,537.

Liquidation

The number of societies brought under liquidation was 1,467 (1,444).

Disputes

Four thousand nine-hundered and fifty-four dispute cases were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. During the year 33,151 dispute cases were entertained. 32,243 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 5,862 as on 30th June 1966.

Embezzelments.

During the year 114 cases were detected involving a sum of Rs. 8,68,024. A sum of Rs. 1,08,629 is reported to have been recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 7,59, 395.

(iv) Marketing

Administration of the Acts—Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

During the year the following four Agricultural Produce Markets Act were in force :—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 ;
2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act,
3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Market Act, Fasli 1339 and
4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.

There were 89 (88) Markets, 66 sub-markets, One market was brought under the purview of the Markets Act. The year witnessed a substantial increase in overall arrivals of Regulated Commodities. The total income derived and the expenditure incurred during the year were Rs. 49,32,807 (Rs. 39,47,716) and Rs. 29,63,598 (Rs. 23,38,401) respectively leaving a surplus of Rs. 19,69,209 (Rs. 16,09,315).

Weights and Measures Act :—The Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 in force throughout the State. 10,09,931 units of Metric Weights and Measures and Weighing and Measuring instrumenst

were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 5,36,861 was realised as stamping and licensing fees. 695 prosecutions were launched against the offenders of Weights and Measures Act all over the State during the year, out of which 438 cases ended in conviction with a total fine of Rs. 19,407.

Warehouses Acts :—The following Warehouses Acts were in force for regulation of Warehousing business in the different regions of the State :—

(1) The Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 ;

(2) The Bombay Warehouses Act, 1947 ;

(3) The Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 ;

(4) The Hyderabad Warehouses Regulation 1958.

During the year one more warehouse was opened and two warehouses were closed bringing the total number of State Warehouses to 39 and Central Warehouses to 8.

The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act :—Six more Primary Grading units were established and grading of Agricultural commodcties on commercial basis was continued in all the 24 primary grading units.

Atta

Grading of Atta was continued at Bangalore.

Eggs

Eggs were continued to be graded and 42 poultry farms undertook grading of Eggs on voluntary basis. The total number of eggs graded was 29,63,208 (20,18,620).

Oranges

The grading of oranges by the Coorg Orange Growers co-operative Society was continued.

Honey

One honey grading station was started and one Government Honey grading station was fully equipped.

Financial Assistance

A total amount of Rs. 2,48,000 (Rs. 3,32,000) was given by way of loans to the Market Committees for the development of regulated markets. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to the K.R.M.A.C., Dharwar as grant-in-aid for training of market committee staff and also printing of Kannada bulletin.

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PLAN SCHEMES.

The following schemes of the Department were continued during the year :—

1. Integrated scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence ;
2. Scheme for conducting Marketing Survey and Research ;
3. Scheme for development of Regulated Markets ;
4. Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter and Edible Oils ;
5. Scheme for Warehousing ;
6. Scheme for grading of the Agricultural commodities in Regulated Markets and Marketing Co-operatives ;
7. Scheme for Training of Staff or Regulated Markets and Marketing Department ;
8. Scheme for Establishment and Development of Live stock Markets.
9. Scheme for experimental grading of betelnut.

Integrated scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence :—The scheme envisages the collection and essimination of the market rates of Important Agricultural Commodities through All India Radio, Bangalore and Dharwar and also publication monthly news and Market Intelligence in respect of all the 120 markets and 102 commodities have been covered.

Scheme for conducting Marketing Survey and Research :—Eight survey reports and three brochuers have been published and drafting of reports on marketing of Mangoes, Turneric and Sesamum and brochures on marketing of garlic, groundnuts have been completed.

Scheme for development of Regulated Markets :—A sum of Rs. 2,48,000 was given to 10 market committees for developmental works and sum of Rs. 5,000 to each of the two newly started Market Committees towards their initial expenditure.

Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter and edible oils:—The oil grading Laboratory at Bijapur and Mangalore were fully equipped to start grading of groundnut oil and coconut oil respectively. Honey grading unit

in the Honey grading station, Mercara was started and Government Honey grading station at Sirsi was fully equipped.

Scheme for grading of Agricultural Commodities :— Grading of paddy, Ragi, coconut, Cardamom, arecanut cotton, groundnut, chillies, and jaggery were continued.

Scheme for training of staff :—Three Officers of the Marketing Department were deputed to one year course training at Nagpur conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Nagpur and 6 Market Secretaries were got trained at the Training Centres at Hyderabad and Sangli.

Scheme for establishment of Live Stock Markets :— A sum of Rs. 10,000 each was given a subvention for the establishment of Live Stock markets at Raichur, Athani Gadag, Saundatti and Gokak.

Scheme for Warehousing :—One more Warehouse was opened and two warehouses were closed.

Scheme for grading of Betelnuts :—The Scheme was continued during the year.

The Marketing Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition 1968. The Department also participated in the Congress Exhibition 1966 held at Bangalore. Demostrations and shows were also arranged in Jatras. Grading activities have gathered momentum in the State.

CHAPTER VII

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

(i) Animal Husbandry Services.

Veterinary Institutions.

At the commencement of the year, there were 587 (583) Institutions. The year closed with 615 (587) Institutions including those under the control of the N.E.S. Authorities.

Veterinary Education and Training

10 (9) Candidates were deputed for training in Dairying at Bangalore and Karnal. Nil (3) Candidates were deputed to Poona for training in Sheep and Wool Technology.

Foreign Training.

7 (6) Officers were deputed to foreign countries for higher studies in different fields. 5 Officers deputed earlier for higher studies returned during the year. 7 (9) Officers were under training in the several foreign countries.

Development Schemes.

Rs. 73.75 (43.90) lakhs was provided for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Schemes under III Plan Schemes. The working of these several schemes is detailed below :—

Key Village Schemes.—All the 24 Key Village Blocks continued to operate in the State. All the scrub bulls in areas covered by the Key Village Units were castrated in order to have controlled breeding. In the State, during the year 93,867 (94.842) Artificial Inseminations were done to cows and she buffalows of breedable age.

Free Bull Scheme.—The Scheme for distribution of breeding bulls to the *bonafide* breeders in the state vested with respective taluk boards. Under this Scheme 100 (50) Breeding bulls were allotted for distribution in the State.

A Scheme for the reorganisation of Livestock Farms implemented during the year was continued. The mass castration Scheme and the Poultry Extension Centres were also continued.

Sheep and Wool Development.—The 3 Supervisory Units at Kolar, Bijapur and Hospet and the Wool Analysis Laboratory at Ranebennur were also continued.

Milk Supply Schemes

This Scheme was being continued for milk supply in many places viz., Kudige — 21,800 litres, Hubli Dharwar

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5000 litres, Bhadravathi 650 litres, Mysore 1000 litres, Belgaum of 500 litres, Mangalore 1,100 litres, Davanagere 3,000 litres.

Danish model farm — This programme has been taken up on hand.

Training of technical personnel (Dairy) :—16 (8) candidates were under training in I.D.D.(Indian Dairy Diploma) course at National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme :—

The Survey Scheme implemented during 1964 to estimate the Annual production of milk cost of production of milk and the study of Animal Husbandry practices was continued.

(ii) Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal.

(*a*) Manufacture and supply of serum on a commercial scale and the biological products required for the control of epizoological diseases in the State as well as outside the State was contiued in the institute. 517 (491) Blood smears, 94 (74) Liver samples 25 (6) Milk samples, 7 (1) Kidneys, 35 (30) Muscle pieces, 27(1) Lung specimens, 12 (nil) Rectal pieces, 8(1) Wine samples and and 74(1) Serum were received for examination from the field staff. Of these 40 (30) for Haemorrhagic septiceamia, 30(26) for Anthraz, 20(12) for Black Quarter, 25 (15) for priplascis, 12(6) for Mastitis 3(—) for Rabies, 5(1) for Coccidiosis, 7(1) for T.B., 8(1) for Brucellions and 25 (—) for Theirtary, were diagnised.

(*b*) *Amrithmahal Section;*—The strength of the 4 Economic Cattle Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,861 (1945). During the year, there were 370 (327) births and 265 (201) deaths leaving a balance of 2,055 (1,861) at the close of the year. Finance Rs. 7,301-93 (45,289-93) were the receipts and Rs. 93,190 (69,547-38) were the expenditure during the year.

(*c*) *Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.*—Rs. 1,06,895-69 (1,45,842-27) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,284-38 (Rs. 1,26,867-77).

(iii) (*a*) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

At the beginning of the year, there were 80 (65) Cattle and 10 (6) buffaloes. The year closed with 107 (80) cattle and 24 (10) buffaloes.

(*b*) *Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta;*—The year opened with 21,673 (19,823) birds and closed with 21,743 (21,673). The production of eggs was 6,80,098 (6,34,672). Of these 1,39,303 (1,12,207) were set for hatching and the rest were sold for table purpose. 273 (33) persons including departmental staff and private persons were trained in Poultry breeding.

Rs. 6,14,926-26 (Rs. 3,17,441-51) was the receipts as against an expenditure of Rs. 4,86,871-31 (3,29,964-60). Finance

(*c*) *Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.*—The year opened with 26 (30) Mares and 12 (21) Foals and closed with 26 (26) Mares and 20 (21) Foals.

Rs. 2,60,082-32 (2,86,452-95) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 2,13,048-77 (Rs. 1,69,681-93). Finance

(*d*) *Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi*— The year opened with 79 (79) cattle and 18 (2) Buffaloes and closed with 86 (79) cattle and 23 (18) Buffaloes. 16,677 (12,961) litres of cow and buffalo milk was produced.

Sheep.—The year opened with 259 (256) and closed with 234 (259) sheep.

Poultry.—The year opened with 1,783 (657) and closed with 695 (1,783) birds.

Buffalo Dairy Scheme.—The year opened with 113 buffaloes and closed with 119 buffaloes. The milk produced during the year was 40,314.1 litres realising an amount of Rs. 35,072.

Rs. 64,880 (37,766-57) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,744-00 (Rs. 1,05,104-35). Finance

(*e*) *District Livestock Farm, Koila.*—An area of 26 (52) acres was under cultivation.

Of this , 2 (6) acres was under grains and 0.75(1) acre was underpulses. 5,14,900 lb (534 tons) of green grass and 18,700 lb of fodder grown was fed to the stock.

Live Stock.—The year opened with 283 (295) and closed with 278 (283) consisting of 35 (42) buffaloes, 14 (10) Dharwar buffaloes 25 (24), Sindhi cows, 29 (19) local graded cows 8 (5) Gir and 8 (10) Hallikar.

Rs. 7,89,363-63 (Rs. 1,06,550-66) were receipts as against an expenditure of Rs. 2,11,398-94 (Rs. 1,46,052-82). Finance

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(*f*) *Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.*—Livestock and Poultry:—The year opened with 668 (830) birds and 180 (176) cattle and closed with 634 (668) birds and 232 (180) cattle. 164 (133) sheep were at the beginning of the year and 236 (164) was the closing balance. 91,303 (13,678) eggs were produced during the year.

Finance

Rs. 1,09,199-33 (Rs. 82,264-62) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,285-19 (Rs. 1,58,300).

(*g*) *Government Dairy Farm, Kudige, Coorg District.*—The year opened with 92 (92) cows of Sindhi breed, 8 (8) Gir, 82 (64) Cross Breed and 77 (65) buffaloes and closed with 105 (92), 7 (8), 101 (82) and 83 (77) animals respectively 77,969.5 (1,87,543) litres of milk from both cows and she-buffaloes was produced.

Finance

Rs. 39,039-07 (Rs. 45,963-08) was the receipt against an expenditure of Rs. 1,24,431-41 (Rs. 63,135-43).

(*h*) *Government Poultry Farm, Kudige.*—The year opened with 3,541 (2,658) birds. 4,482 (4,666) hatching eggs were sold to the public.

Finance

Rs. 35,921-78 (28,894-34) was the receipt of the farm against an expenditure of Rs. 24,464-06 (Rs. 35,259-69).

(i) *Sheep Breeding Station, Anagawadi, Bijapur District.*—The year opened with 316 (160) sheep and closed with 228 (316).Under the Scheme for expansion of the Farm 127 (28) rams were distributed for stud purposes. The Scheme for several Sheep Breeding Centres in the Intensive Zones was also carried out in the Extension Blocks and Sheep and Wool Development Centres.

Finance

Rs. 2,104 (813-37) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 16,497-77 (Rs. 11,560).

(*j*) *Sheep Breeding Station, Suttatti, Belgaum District.*—Sheep and Goats:—The year opened with 239 (285) sheep and closed with 270 (239). Besides, there were 103 (147) goats at the beginning and they closed with 143 (103).

Finance

Rs. 5,689-69 (Rs. 5,280-52) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 20,799-87 (Rs. 18,940-78).

(*k*) *Sheep Breeding Station, Guttal, Dharwar.*—The year opened with 251 (221) sheep and goats and closed with 205 (251).

Finance

Rs. 9,258-28 (12,540-83) was the receipt as against an expenditure of Rs. 42,399-95 (Rs. 32,020-24).

(*l*) *Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur, Dharwar District.*—The year opened with 123 (114) and closed with 141 (123). There were 26 (34) births and 3 (2) deaths during the year.

Rs. 9,258-28 (12,540-83) was the receipts as against an expenditure of Rs. 42,399-95 (32,020-24). Finance

(*m*) *Cattle Breeding Station, Tegur, Dharwar District.*—The year opened with 78 heads of livestock and closed with 91 livestock.

Rs. 19,181-30 (20,237-00) was the receipts as against an expenditure of Rs. 31,590-60 (23,231). Finance

(*n*) *Indo-Danish Dairy Project, Hessaraghatta.*—The year opened with 80 (50) and closed with 138 (80)-The milk produced was delivered to Bangalore Dairy Project.

(*o*) *Special Development (Crash) Programme and others Intensive Cattle Development Programme.*—This programme was sanctioned by Government at a total cost of Rs. 54.00 lakhs.

Central Semen Bank.—This Bank was opened on 31st March 1966 at Hebbal.

Training of Stockmen.—Under this programme 205 Stockmen were trained in six batches.

Regional Artificial Insemination Centres.—The four laboratories provided under the schemes, were planned to be established at Anekal, Byrapatna, Doddaballapur and Bangarpet. The buildings are under various stages of construction.

Estabilshment of Artificial Insemination Units.—100 Artificial Insemination Units were established with full equipments in the area covered by this Scheme. 15 Refrigerators have been purchased for stocking and supply to the Sub-Centres and to the interior parts. The scheme has covered 6.225 villages in 26 blocks,6 key Village Units including the one under control of National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore 45 Sub-Centres and 76 Dispensaries were established. 45,020 castrations were performed by the staff incharge of these units. 1,747 cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminatied and 2,575 Cows and 6,369 buffaloes were served naturally during the year. 1,27,509 inoculations were given as a prophylatic measure.

Rural Dairy Extension Scheme.—Rs. 2.00 lakh for milch cattle and Rs. 11.00 lakhs for feeds, equipments and

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buildings were provided as loan and subsidies to farmers and co-operative societies. There were in all 20 Co-operative Societies.

Fodder Development scheme

Under this Scheme Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for wells and purchase of pumpsets as loan to be advanced to co-operative societies and farmers.

7 Fodder Demonstration Plots have been organised. 30,34,848 Kgs. of different fodder seeds, 82 silo plits and 74 Chaff cutters have distributed and subsidised to farms for cultivation of fodder.

Financial Position.—The total budget allotted including the transfer of Rs. 0.32 lakh from the Poultry Scheme was Rs. 54,64 lakhs.

(iv) Fisheries.

Fishing season

The fishing season of the year was rather poor the total quantity of marine fish landing decreased to 99,227 m.tons from 1,19,185 m. tons of the previous year.

Mechanised Fishing.

The strength of the mechanised fishing fleet was 182 boats. Although the marine fish landings on the whole was less than that of the previous year the catches by mechanised boats were comparatively more. A quantity of 4,241 (2,000) m. tons of fish valued at Rs. 15.83 (Rs. 7.73) lakhs was landed by the mechanised boats.

Fish Preservation and Processing.

The Department is providing facilities for preservation and processing fish by running Fish Curing yards, Ice Factories, Cold Storages and Freezing Plants. The No. of fish curing yards on the coast run by the Department continued to be 30 as in the previous year. A quantity of 762 (746) M. tons of salt was supplied to the fishermen to cure 4,946 m. tons of fish in those yards.

The number of ice factories, cold storages, and freezing plants run by the Department were 8. During the year 1,721 (1,124) m. tons ice was produced, cold storage facilities were provided to 1,621 (1,020) m.tons of fish and deep freezing facilities were provided to the extent of 322 (244) tons. The total receipts by sale of ice, providing cold storage and freezing facilities amounted to Rs. 1,91,179 (Rs. 1,31,557).

Fish Transport

During the year a quantity of 1,008 (1,392) m.tons of fish was transported by the Departmental vehicles realising a revenue of Rs. 18,304 (Rs. 19,963–77) by way of hire charges. Transport of fresh fish by sea to Bombay market was done by private vessels.

Fish Marketing.

Besides marketing in fresh condition, fish was marketed in preserved condition also *viz.*, cured, canned and frozen. A good portion of cured fish was sold to different markets in Bombay, Kerala and Madras States and also exported to Ceylon. Cured fish finds good market in the Coffee and Tea Estates in the State. A quantity of 263 (243.66) m.tons of frozen prawns, frog legs and lobster tails were exported to U. S. A. and U. K. earning foreign exchange.

Out of the total marine landings of 99,227 m. tons an estimated quantity of 50,000 m. tons was used for fresh consumption, freezing and canning and 35,000 m. tons for curing and the remaining quantity was reduced to manure.

Fishery by products.

As there was no latest factory in the State for extracting fish oil, and guano, the industry did not get commercial footing in the State. There were only small units scattered on the coast which were pressing oil and guano from sardines and shark livers. During the year 373 (1,435) m.tons of sardine oil, 1,490 (2,533) m. tons of guano and 2,058 (3,384) m.tons of fish manure were produced. 3.4 (2) m. tons of crude shark liver oil and 2.8 (1.2) m. ton of shark livers were supplied to the Government Oil Factory, at Calicut.

Research

The Inland Fisheries Research Station, Bangalore with its Field Unit at Hessarghatta which was mainly attending to research on fish seed production by induced breeding and developing gears for exploitation of tank and reservoir fisheries was transferred from the control of the fisheries department to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

The Fisheries Technological Laboratory at Mangalore was attending tostudy of sanitation of fish preserving and processing factories and bacteriological analysis of the products, storage study of semi-dried prawns and shark liver oil, analysis of canned products etc.

In addition to the above items of work the station had inspected and analysed 32 m. tons of canned products and 231 m. tons of frozen products and intended for export under the scheme of enforcement of quality control on frozen and canned products introduced by the Government of India.

Collaborated Projects

There were two collaborated projects for fisheries in the State namely (1) Marine Products Processing Training Centre, Mangalore in collaboration with the Government of Japan and (2) Indo-Norwegian Project at Karwar in collaboration with the Government of Norway which were started in the year 1963 and continued during the year.

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While the first project had confined to the training of personnel in food processing technology, the second project contemplated overall development of marine fisheries at Karwar area.

Inland Fisheries.

The main source for fresh water fisheries is the rivers, reservoirs and tanks. The total area of cultivable water in the State is estimated to be 15 lakhs acres which comprise 2,700 major tanks, 30,000 minor tanks, 26 reservoirs and 3,800 miles of river and channel stretches.

During the year 2,77,000 (2,70,503+87,257) indigenous fish seed were collected from natural breeding grounds 35,10,000 (64,13,300) major crop seed were purchased from Tungabhadra Dam, 1,60,000 (5,73,731) fish seed of cyprinus carpio varieties were produced by induced breeding and all the 39.47 lakhs of seed were stocked in suitable water sheets after rearing them to fingerlings in the nurseries.

During the year, fishery rights of 782 major tanks and some sections of rivers were leased out realising a revenue of Rs. 54,286-11 (Rs. 36,664-52). The Number of fishing licences issued was 7,202 and the revenue realised there from was Rs. 52,897 (Rs. 60,586). Besides this, Rs. 33,166-06 (Rs. 31,559-10) and Rs. 11,504-82 (Rs. 23,975-32) were realised by sale of fish caught departmentally and sale of fish seed respectively.

Socio Economic Work

The work in this field consisted of promotion of co-operative efforts among fishermen, education of fisher-children and training of fishermen in mechanised fishing etc. With a view to promote co-operative efforts among the fishermen in their profession and industry, the department had been encouraging and helping them to form co-operative societies. As a result, during the year 100 (95) fishermen Co-operative Socities and 3 (3) Marketing Unions were functioning in the State with the total membership of 20,185 (19,580) and the share capital of Rs. 7,52,955 (Rs. 7,07,071). Financial assistance by way of long term loan, share capital contribution and supply of fishery requisities given to these societies by the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 32,327 (Rs. 7,48,535).

Finance

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 171.04 (Rs. 55.99) lakhs and the revenue was Rs. 9.39 (Rs. 13.47) lakhs exclusive of subvention from the Government of India.

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CHAPTER VIII

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

(i) Industries and Commerce

Registration of Small Scale Industries

All Units whose investment on plant and machinery only, is less than 7½ lakhs are being registered and necessary registration certificates are issued. The main purpose of registration is to have statistical data from the registered units. During the year 1,071 (501) units were registered in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. Besides Tariff Commission Enquiries received were also attended to. The most important of the enquiries during this period were those relating to protection to Automobile Spark Plug Industry, Power and Distribution of Transformers Industry, Electric-Motor Indurstry, Automobile Industry and protection to Non-Ferrous Industry.

State Aid to Industries Act

During the year a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in the budget for advancing loans under Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959. Loans to an extent of Rs. 2,03,767 were disbursed in 44 cases the recovery effected during the year was Rs. 1,36,752.

Mahila Samajas

Two-hundered and ten Home Industries (Mahila Samajas) and other Social Welfare Organisations in different parts of the State were given maintenance, equipment and building grants to an extent of Rs. 2,16,699 during the year.

Nearly three thousand ladies are being trained annually in crafts *viz.*, Tailoring, Doll Making, Mat Weaving, Cloth Weaving, Printing, Rattan, Embroidary Zari work Knitting and Fruit Preservation etc.

Small Scale Industries

A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs was provided for the implementation of the following small scale industries scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs was incurred.

1. Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.
2. Leather Common Facility Centres.
3. Strengthening the staff of the Joint Director, S.S.I. Office.
4. Small Scale Industries in C.D. and N.E.S. areas.
5. Bicycle Assembly Unit.
6. Pottery Centre, Madikebeedu.
7. Craft Co-operative Societies.

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8. Loans to Small Scale Industries.
9. Raw Material Depot.
10. Grant-in aid to Mysore Small Industries Corporation.
11. Manufacture of Roofing Tiles at Bagepally.

Hire Purchase Scheme.

Two hundred and Nineteen Hire purchases applications were recommended to the National Small Scale Industries Corporation, New Delhi for supply of machinery to the Small Scale Industries Units in the State.

Power Supply.

Consequent on the inauguration of Sharavathy Valley Project the power supply in the State has become abundant. Small Scale Industries Units have no problem or difficulty in getting power supply from the State Electricity Board.

Allocation of Raw Materials

The State was allotted Rs. 10.28 lakhs of foreign exchange ceiling towards distribution of various kinds of raw materials to Small Scale Industrial Units, excluding Iron and Steel materials and non-ferrous metals. This ceiling was distributed among 1,457 import applications. The allocation of Iron and Steel materials including stainless steel non-ferrous metals during the year was as following :—

1965–66	*No. of units*	*Quantity allotted*
1. Non-ferrous metals like Copper, Tin Lead Nickel Aluminium.	260	590.3 MTS.
2. Iron and Steel Items including stainless steel.	85	15.00 lakhs
3. Pig Iron ..	147	6000.00M.Tonne
4. Coal and Coke ..	199	7837.00 do
5. Campher ..	120	3480.00 Kgs.

Handlooms

There were 1,25,400 handlooms in the Sate. The actual number of looms that have been brought under Co-operative fold and position in respect of Cotton, Wcollen, and Silk Handlooms in the State was as follows :—

1. Cotton ..	1,01,500
2. Woolen ..	16,000
3. Silk ..	7,900
Total ..	1,25,400

The scheme of registration of handlooms was discontinued during the year as the Cotton Textile (Production by Hand-looms) Control Order was repealed by the Government of India. Steps were taken to bring the remaining handlooms into Co-operative fold. The total fabrics produced during the year was 44.301 million yards both within and outside the co-operative fold. Rs. 89 lakhs worth of handlooms fabrics both Silk and Art Silk was exported to foreign countries.

A total sum of Rs. 17.38 lakhs was provided for the implementation of the Handloom Development Schemes during the year. A against this a sum of Rs. 17,659 lakhs was actually spent.

Power-Looms

Government of India alloted 2,000 power looms to the State to be allotted in the Co-operative Sector. These looms were allotted to 216 Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State in accordance with the principles and pattern of assistance laid down by the Government of India. Out of these 2,000 power looms allotted to the Societies, 1,805 powerlooms were assembled and out of them 1,396 commissioned. A sum of Rs. 76.15 lakhs was spent for the implementation of the Scheme. The entire expenditure would be met by the Centre.

Handicrafts

A sum of Rs. 1 80 lakhs was pro ided for the development of Handicrafts during the year and a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was spent. Seven Handicraft schemes were implemented during the year.

Rural Industries Projects.

The Rural Industries Project, Dharwar and Tumkur continued their development programmes and a new project was sanctioned covering the revenue taluks of Shimoga and Bhadravati with Bhadavathi as Headquarters. The following are the Budget provision and expenditure on the three projects :—

	Budget. (*Rs. in lakhs.*)	*Expenditure* (*Rs. in lakhs*).
Tumkur ..	5.81	4.74
Dharwar ..	5.86	5.64
Bhadravathi ..	1.45	1.01

(ii) Sericulture

Seasonal and Market conditions.

The seasonal condition during the year was not quite satisfactory for the Industry. The yield of mulberry for unit holding suffered due to very low rain fall. As both the irrigated and purely rainfed mulberry were adversely hit, prices of mulberry leaves went up. Cocoon prices ruled attractive over a major portion of the year. When certain

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short term programmes for increased food production were introduced during the year, certain sericulturists gave mulberry cultivation temporarily. It was however seen that, even in the beginning of the following year, quite a good number of them returned to mulberry.

Area under Mulberry.

The area under mulberry at the end of the year may be taken at round about a lakh and ninety thousand acres. The preparation of mulberry crafts in the Nurseries at Maddur, Kanva, Lalgondahalli and Kollegal touched 5,63,099 (7,08,180). The mulberry crafts have become popular. Sericulturists are being supplied all the available cuttings of the improved varieties of mulberry grown in the farms now. The yield of cocoons per 100 layings has also therefore been better by the use of manure mixture when compared to other areas where such usage has not taken root.

Work of the Government Farms and Grainages.

The Government Farms have more than 293 (281) acres under mulberry attached to them. While 6 Farms in the Kunigal Division (Seed Area) were engaged in the production of Mysore Seed Cocoons, the others were all fuctioning as Foreign Race Seed Cocoon Producting Farms. In the Mysore Basic Seed Farms a Quantity of 44.57 (36.93) lakhs seed cocoons were harvested and they were all utilised in the preparation of the Mysore disease free layings. A total quantity of 42.96 lakhs (55.16) lakhs of Foreign Race Cocoons was produced in the Government Farms.

Foreign Race Seed Organisation. Hill Station and Second Stage Farms

The B. R. Hills Seed Cocoon Farm played its part quite well. In the farm, a total quantity of 3,05,348 (3,03,504) Seed Cocoons was produced for rearing 2,043 (1,644) layings. The average yield of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons for 100 disease free layings has worked out at 14,946. The Farm produced 79,102 (59,758) disease free layings and sent them for distribution to the other Farms for further multiplication. The B. R. Hills station worked the integrated programme of rearing of silk worms of different races with the Central Seed Station at Srinagar.

The other Government Farms helped in the preparation of 4,19,848 disease free layings for being used by Seed rearers attached to the licensed seed prepares, both Government and private. The Lalgondanahalli, Horalhalli and Chamarajanagar Farm produced a total quantity of 13,95,755 (13,56,235) foreign race seed cocoons. A scheme of paying bonus for the seed rearers engaged in the production of foreign race seed cocoons out of Government seed, and who were selling them for the hybrid seed preparing Institutions at the instance of Government continued to work during the year and a total sum of Rs. Rs. 27,980.53 was spent as bonus amount.

Industrial Seed Production and Distribution by Government Grainages

Thirty eight grainages were engaged in the preparation and sale of hybrid seeds. During the year they prepared 159.91 (144.47) lakhs disease free layings. The departmental grainages met almost 22 per cent (18 per cent) of the total requirmeent of seed. The demand for the Government seed is much more and at the present rate of progress it would be possible within 5 more years to cater to more than 50 per cent of the sericulturists' needs. There have been a number of new entrants in the field which would show that there is scope for a person to make this profession by running the grainage efficiently. The selling prices of disease free seeds in the Government Grainages varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 depending on the costs of preparation.

Production of Cocoons, Silk and Silk Waste.

Estimated production of Cocoons, silk and silk waste is indicated below:—

Cocoons (Reeling)	..	1,70,50,000 Kgs.
Silk—Charka Cottage Basin Filature.		11.20 lakhs Kgs.

Silk Waste—Nearly 5 lakhs Kgs.

(iii) Mines and Geology

The Department continued the several investigations for locating the minerals of Industrial value and a substantial progreess was made in the assessment of Iron ore, Magnetite ore, Limestone and Bauxite under the schemes of the Third Five Year Plan. The Department under its routine programme of work conducted mineral survey and exporation of other minerals *viz.*, Asbestos, China Clay, Red Ochre and Corundum.

The Receipts of the Department have registered an increased by 30 lakhs over the previous year, and stand at the figure of Rs. 1.05 crores which is the highest revenue recorded so far by the Department. The normal expenditure on Departmental activities amounted to Rs. 6.62 lakhs.

Seventy-one applications for certificates of approval, 149 applications for mining leases and 247 applications for prospecting licences were received. Of these 47 mining leases and 57 prospecting licences were issued afresh during the year.

The total value of minerals produced in the State amounted to Rs. 671 lakhs. The districts of Kolar (179 lakhs), Bellary (152 lakhs), Gulbarga (120 lakhs) and Raichur (91 lakhs) occupy the first four places in the wealth of minerals produced.

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Drilling exploration has indicated a reserve of one million tonnes of Copper ore with an average Copper content of 2 per cent. Fairly good deposits of bauxite analysing between 45-55 per cent. Al_2O_3 have been located at several localities along the West Cost of the State between Coondapur and Honnavar.

The National Mineral Development Corporation have been permitted to carry out large scale exploration for providing adequate reserves of iron ore in the Kuduremukha Gangamula region of Chickmagalure District and Donimalai Thimmappangudi range in Bellary District.

The Diamond Drill Unit of the Department has recorded good progress and 12,000 (9,395) ft. of drilling for different minerals was carried out.

The Cement Corporation of India to whom a Mining Lease for Limestone has been sanctioned in Gulbarga District have taken up the preliminary work connected with the setting up of a Cement Factory in the region.

The Department as usual continued to tender geological advice on major irrigation and Hydro-Electric Project sites and also in regard to the Water Supply problems referred to it by other Departments and the Public.

The Geological Museum attached to the Department attracted a good number of visitors as usual.

The Survey and demarcation of the Mining Lease blocks sanctioned under Mineral Concessions were carried out by the Survey staff as usual.

The preparation of the Geological and Mineral Maps, in respect of the surveys conducted by the Departmental Officers and the plans of the areas granted under Mineral Concessions were done in the drawing branch attached to the Department.

The Department participated in the exhibitions held during the year.

(iv) Labour

Trade Unions

Trade Unions Act 1926:—At the beginning of the year there were 432 registered Trade Unions in the State. 92 Trade Unions were reigistered and registration certificates of 100 Trade Unions were cancelled during the year leaving a balance of 424 Trade Unions at the end of the year.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—27 draft Standing Orders were pending certification at the beginning of the year and in addition 17 draft Standing Orders were filed during the year, of which 28 were certified, leaving a balance of 16 at the end of the year. There were 321 certified Standing Orders at the end of the year as against 529 concerns required to frame draft Standing Orders. The remaining concerns were being pursuaded to comply with the statutory provisions.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—At the beginning of the year, 47 Industrial Disputes were pending in conciliation. 966 fresh disputes were admitted in conciliation during the year bringing the total to 1013, out of which 794 disputes conciliated upon and disposed of, leading a balance of 219 at the end of the year.

Adjudication

At the beginning of the year 116 cases were pending in Courts and Tribunals. 292 Industrial disputes were referred during the year for adjudication to the Indusrrial Tribunal and Labour Courts and 163 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 245 cases at the end of the year.

Industrial Relations

During the year 115 strikes were reported to have taken place in several industrial concerns in the State. The main causes for these strikes related to the demand for increased wages, payment of bonus, D.A. and against dismissal and retrenchments etc.

Code of Discipline in Industry

The Code of Discipline was formulated with a view to maintaining and ensuring better industrial relations. It was adopted at the 16th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1958. It imposes certain obligations both on employers and Trade Unions. In the whole State, 37 Employers' Organisations and 32 Workers' Organistions have subscribed to the Code at the end of the year.

Emergency Production Committee

Emergency Production Committees were constitued in 97 Industrial Concerns during the period to ensure implementation of the production part of the Industrial Truce Resolution and to recommend measures for increasing productivity at reduced costs.

Non-Implementation of Awards

Forty-seven cases of no-implementation of awards and agreements were pending at the beginning of the year. 50 cases were filed afresh during the year, bringing the total to 97. Out of these, 59 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 38 cases at the end of the year.

Out of Court Settlements

At the beginning of the year, 24 cases were pending disposal. No cases were filed during the year. 11 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 13 cases at the end of the year.

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The above Act was in force in 83 places at the beginning of the year and it was extended to 3 more places during the year. The payment of Wages Act, the workmens' Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are made applicable to those employees by virtue of this Act.

Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961.

Throughout the State there are 76 Labour Inspectors. There are about 95, 964 Shops and Commercial Establishments employing 1,29,703 workers. During the year 69,499 inspections were conducted under the Act. 1,012 prosecutions were launched against the Offending employers. 914 persons were convicted and a sum of Rs. 9,534 was realised as fine amount.

Plantation Labour Act.

There were 638 Coffee, Tea and Rubber Planatations coming under the Act in the Districts of Coorg, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Mysore covering about 67,005 acres. The Labour Officers of Coorg, Chickmagalur and Mysore Sub-Divisions continued to enforce the provisions of the Act with the assistance of the Labour Inspectors. 9,146 workers applied for sickness benefit and Rs. 51,899.09 was paid to the workers on this account. 1,746 women workers applied for maternity benefit allowance and an amount of Rs. 91,274–68 was paid to them.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was in force in Bangalore, Hubli, Dandeli, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Gokak at the beginning of the year. It was extended to Davangere during the year. The Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Bangalore and Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries continued to provide medical facilities to the Insured persons and their family members.

Financial Aspect

During the year a budgetory provision of Rs. 11,62,400 was made. As against the above provision, an expenditture of Rs. 9,95,844 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 1,66,556 as savings.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, came into force in the State with effect from 1st January 1965 and an amount of Rs. 72,800 was sanctioned under the Head "*a. VI.* Expenditure on account of enforcement of Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961" and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 16,624 only since many of the posts sanctioned for the purpose were kept vacant.

During the year, under Plan Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan, the amount sanctioned was Rs. 69,000 and the amount spent was only Rs. 21,399.

(v) The Factories Act.

Registration of Factories

At the beginning of the year 1965, there were 2,697 factories on the register. 198 factories were newly registered and 384 factories were removed from the register. Thus there were 2,511 factories on the register at the close of the year.

Licence Fee

During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,90,000 (Rs. 3,18,000) was realised by way of registration, renewal, amendment, transfer of licence and surcharge for the renewal.

Employment

The average number of workers employed in the Factories during the year was about 1,70,045 (1,59,859).

Inspections

During the year 1,200 factories were inspected.

Health, Sanitation and Welfare

Enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to Health, Sanitation and welfare measures, continued to receive special attention of the Inspectorate during the year.

Safety

Enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to safety continued to receive active attention of the Inspectorate during the year.

Accidents

The total number of accidents reported during the year was 8,349. Out of these 23 accidents were fatal and 8,326 were non-fatal.

Hours of Work

Enforcement of the provisions of Factories Act relating to hours of work was satisfactory.

Canteen and Creches

During the year 86 (88) factories maintained canteens. 49 (51) factories maintained creaches during the year.

Prosecution

During the year prosecution proceedings were instituted against the occupiers and managers of 86 factories for the contravention of various provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder. Out of these, 64 factories managements were convicted, 6 cases were withdrawn 8 cases were acquitted and 8 cases were pending before the Court at the end of the year. The amount realised by fines on convictions was Rs. 4,836–00 (Rs. 805–00).

Maternity Benefit

The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act is applicable to women workers employed in factories, Plantations and establishments. Out of 2,511 factories, 1,344 factories were covered by the Act. Out of 986 claims made, 826 claims were accepted. A sum of Rs. 85,718-82 was paid as Maternity Benifit during the year includlng the Medical Bonus of Rs. 3,898–27. 459 women workers enjoyed full maternity leave.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH SERVICES

(i) The Medical & Public Health.

The amalgamation of the Directorate of Publoc Health and the Directorate of Medical Services as Directorate of Health Services and it was brought into force on 28-8-1965.

Finances

The Departmental Budget for the year was Rs. 8,25,80,000 out of which Rs. 2,37,76,000 was provided for plan schemes and Rs. 5,88,04,000 for Non-Plan Schemes. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,13,26,174.

(i) Medical Care

General

During the year, 1274 Institutions rendered medical care. Among them, 178 were Hospitals, 253 Primary Health Centres of Government of India Type, 178 Health Units (Mysore Type) and 611 Dispensaries, S.M.P. Centres and 23 Clinics.

During the year 1,60,43,513 patients were treated in the out-door departments and 3,61,527 in the indoor departments. There were 21,095 beds in these Institutions for the treatment of in-door patients, thus giving a ratio of 0.8 bed per 1000 population.

(ii) Specialised Hospitals

Maternity

There were 32 Maternity Hospitals with 2123 beds. Out of these, 11 were Government Hospitals, 18 were run by Local bodies and 3 were Private. During the year 65,779 cases were admitted for delivery and ailments connected with delivery or pregnancy and treatment rendered.

Tuberculosis

During the year 11 T.B. Hospitals (Sanatoria) rendered Medical relief to T.B. Patients. Out of the 11 Institutions, 7 were Government Institutions and the remaining 4 were Private ones. 18,860 cases were admitted and treated in these Institutions.

Loprosy

One Government Central Leprosarium with a bed strength of 200 and 4 private hospitals with a bed strength of 342 at Hindalga, Sankeshwar, Bijapur and Mangalore rendered immense service to Leprosy patients. 643 cases were admitted and treated in these Institutions.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

Three Government Epidemic Disease Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F., with a bed strength of 192,

HEALTH SERVICES

dealt with Epmdemic cases (Both Isolation and Treatment). During the year 5232 new cases were admitted and treated in these hospitals.

Mental Hospitals

Two Mental Hospitals,—one at Bangalore with a bed strength of 755 and another at Dharwar with a bed strength of 375 treated all Psychiatric cases. 2716 new cases were admitted and treated in these two Institutions apart from 4435 psychiatric cases treated in the Out-door Departments.

Ophthalmology

Minto Ophthalmology Hospital at Bangalore with a bed strength of 265 was the only specialised Institution for the treatment of Eye Diseases. 5358 new cases were treated in the in-door department and 60,099 cases were treated in the out-door depatrment during the year. Out of 5358 cases admitted 4734 were cured, 314 were relieved 185 discharged, otherwise, 2 died, and 123 were remaining. 3,433 operations were performed.

Venereal Diseases

Six V.D. Clinics (static) and one Mobile V.D. Clinic rendered free and confidential treatment to V.D. Cases.

Blood Transfusion Service

During the year Eleven Blood Banks were in existence in the State. 6557 blood transfusions were given. There were 6234 donors, out of whom 352 voluntary donors and 5882 paid donors, 2774.2 litres of blood were collected and 2773.3 litres of blood were issued.

(iii) E.S.I. Scheme

The E.S.I. Scheme is based on E.S.I. Act of 1948, and is applicable to industrial workers whose earning is within Rs. 440-00 P.M. and who are engaged in Industries which use power.

An E.S.I. Hospital with a bed strength of 170 at Bangalore was functioning. Out of 170 beds, 32 beds were reserved for T.B. Cases.

(iv) Drugs and Medical Supplies

The Government Medical Stores supplied the requirement of drugs, instruments etc, as usual for 1775 Institutions comprising of various Government Institutions, Government aided and charitable Institutions, etc.,

Vital Statistics

During the year 4,29,360 (4,48,167) live births were registered. The total number of deaths from all cases registered was 1,65,637 (1,80,787). 25,532 infant deaths and 1152 maternal deaths were registered during the year.

(v) Communicable Diseases

Malaria

The National Malaria Eradication Programme launched in 1958 still continued in some parts of the State. Progress was made in D.D.T. spraying both in the consolidate and maintenance phase areas during the year.

Mass Blood Survey

Out of 2,45,866 smears received, 499 smears were found to be positive for malaria parasite.

Plague

During the year the State remained free from plague infection.

Cholera

During the year 3581 cases and 803 deaths due to cholera have been reported.

Typhoid

During the year 1650 cases and 159 deaths from typhoid were reported.

Dysentery & Diarrhoea

During the year 2,17,040 cases with 2030 deaths were reported. Prompt measures to control the spread of this disease were taken.

Kyasanur Forest Disease

280 cases with 3 human deaths from suspected Kyasanur Forest Disease were reported.

Small Pox

During the year 2481 cases and 606 deaths from small-pox were reported from all the Districts of the State. Heavy incidence was reported from Bangalore, South Kanara, Raichur and Bellary Districts. 56,25,444 vaccinations were done. Out of which 9,53,368 were primary and 46,72,076 re-vaccination.

(vi) Public Health Programme

(*1*) *Family planntng* :—The Family Planning Programme was re-organised in the entire State (at all levels) to meet the increasing demands for services.

Sterilisation

During the year 1965-66, 20,095 sterilisation were done for males and 3175 were done for females. Facilities were also provided for those who got loop placement, etc. During 1965-66, 76,105 loop placements were made.

Training

Government have sanctioned two Family Planning Training Centres—one at Ramanagaram and another at Hubli. Various categories of staff who were trained upto the end of April 1965 are as follows :—

(*a*) Doctors	..	667
(*b*) Extension Educators	..	300

(*c*) Health Inspectors/Family Planning Health Assistants ..	535
(*d*) P.H. Nurses/Health Visitors ..	187
(*e*) Aux-nurse-midwives/Midwives	1,423
(*f*) Others (Grama Sevikas, Gram Sevaks, Mukhy Sevikas, etc.)	1,348

Apart from the above, 4 Doctors were trained in Family Planning at All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Culcutta.

Public Health Institute

(*A*) *Medico-legal section ;*—25,656 *cases were examined.*

(*B*) *Bacteriological Section ;*—17,321 samples were examined. 244.19 liters of stains prepared 212.39 litres of stains used. 11,977 litres of media prepared and used in the Public Health Institute and also supplied to similar Institutions. Vaccines were manufactured and despatched to various places in the State.

Anti-cholera vaccine :	(*a*) Manufactured :	32,06,690
	(*b*) Purchased :	15,30,000
Supplied to various Institutions in the State		44,55,740
T.A.B. Vaccine :	Opening Balance :	16,070
	Manufactured :	1,62,380
Supplied to various Institutions :		45,510
Anti-plague vaccine :	Opening balance :	1,30,160
	Manufactured :	42,000

(vii) Food and Water Analysis Section

5339 samples were examined during the year.

Laboratories.—The total No. of cases examined in the District Health Laboratories were 2,15,792 during the the year. At vaccine Institute, Belgaum, 5,40,000 doses of small pox vaccine were manufactured and 9,70,155 doses despatched. 1587 specimens were examined at the Virus Diagnostic Laboratory, Shimoga.

Food Adultration:-3,343 food samples were collected and out of these, 960 samples were found to be adulterated.

(viii) Professional Education

Medical Colleges

Undergraduates courses.—There were in all 9 Medical Colleges functioning in the State with an intake of 750 and 650 respectively.

Post Groduate course:—During the year the Karnatak Medical College Hubli in addition to the Medical Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore conducted postgraduate courses leading to the degrees of M.S. and M.D. in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy (M.S.)
2. Physiology (M.D.)
3. Pathology (M.D.) (D.C.P. Diploma)
4. Pharmacology (M.Ss.)
5. Medicine (M.D.)
6. Surgery (M.S.)
7. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

To provide high grade teachers to man the Medical Colleges efficiently, candidates were sent abroad and to other Post-graduates Institutions in India for higher studies in Medicine.

Dental Education.—One Government Dental College at Bangalore is offering a course in Dentistry leading to B.D.S. Courses.

(ix) Indian System of Medicine and Education

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Relief

There were two Government Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State one Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore with a bed strength of 220 and the other in Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital Mysore with a bed strength of 120. There was provision for the treatement of out-patients in these two hospitals. Treatment given in these two hospitals consisted of both Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicines. There were two dispensaries attached to Sri J. C. Institute of Indian Medicine Bangalore for providing treatment to the out-patient in Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicines. There were 32 Government Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in the Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar. There were S.M.P. Centres in the Districts of North Kanara, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and these S.M.P. Centres were situated in the rural areas. There were rural Medical Practitioners in the Districts of South Kanara and Bellary. In addition, there were Ayurvedic Dispensaries maintained by the Taluk Boards

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and Municipalities in the Districts. The Physicians under the control of Government were paid the sanctioned scales of pay and allowances. The R.M.Ps. and S.M.Ps. were paid subsidies and honorarium every month.

There was a Government Central Pharmacy in Bangalore to manufacture, and supply of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, Taluk Board dispensaries and also to S.M.P. Centres in the State.

Ayurvedic Education

There was one Government College of Indian Medicine in Mysore. The Shuddha Ayurveda Course leading to the Diploma in Ayurvedic medicine was introduced in the year 1964. The duration of this course was 4½ years including compulsory internship of six months after passing the final year examination. The minimum qualification for admission to this course was Secondary School Leaving Certificate with Science subject and knowledge of sanskrit.In addition to the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, there were 10 Private Ayurvedic Colleges in the State imparting instructions in Shuddha Ayurveda.

Provision existed for admission of 50 students in the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, and 40 in each of the Private Colleges. Public Examinations were held in each year.

Two Research Schemes (Centrally sponsored) were taken up one in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine Bangalore, on Jaundice and the other in Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, on fundamental principles of Ayurveda, at a cost of Rs. 20,000 each per year.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education

General

The total expenditure on the schools for girls amounted to Rs. 2,46,60,302 which was about 9 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education. The system of free education for all High School pupils whose parental income was below Rs.2,400 per annum was in force during the year. About 85 per cent of pupuls of High School Standards were benefitted. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 33.94 (30.84) crores.

Nursery Schools

The total number of Nursery Schools in the State increased from 432 to 482. 35,815 children were enrolled in these schools as compared to 31,780 of the previous year.

Primary Education

Compulsory Primary Education was extended to the age group 9 to 10 during the year, the scheme of compulsion now applied to all children in the age group 6 to 10. (from standard I to IV). The enumeraion of children in the age group 6 to 10 showed that there were 20.49 lakhs of boys and 14.51 lakhs of girls of school-going age in this age group. There has been a net increase of 90,517 pupils over the previous year's figure. The percentage of increase is 2.7. The total number of primary schools in State went upto 31,343, showing an increase of 455 schools compared to the previous year. The total number of teachers in all Primary Schools was 92,858, the increase being 3,280 compared to previous year. The percentage of trained teahers rose to 63.2 (61.6).

Secondary Education

The total number of High Schools was 1,491 with a total enrolment of 5,03,092 pupils. For the first time the Government of India started 2 Central Schools in the State with English Medium for the children of Central and Defence Service Personnel.

There were 150 Higher Secondary Schools with XI Standard.

The teaher-pupil ratio was 1 : 28 (1 : 29).

Mid-day Meals Scheme

The Mid-day meal Scheme continued in the Primary Schools of the State. 8 lakhs children were covered under this scheme. General assistance from the CARE organisation was continued in the year and was extended to cover a large number of pupils. The CARE Organisation donated nearly Rs. 5 crores worth of commodities and the State Government spent about Rs. 82 lakhs on establishment and transportation charges.

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(ii) Collegiate Education

Dr. D. J. Davar, M.Sc., Ph.D., was the Director of Collegiate Education during the year 1965-66.

Colleges under the Control of the Directorate

There were 15 first grade Government Colleges under the Administration of the Directorate of which 3 were Women Colleges. Central College, Bangalore, was transferred to the Control of the newly started Bangalore Univeristy with all its assets and liabilities with effect from 29th April 1965.

The Strength of the students of the Government Colleges during the year was 15,664 (14,787). Of them, 690 students belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The strength of the students in the remaining 75 private Colleges was 41,637.

Arrangements made at Central College, Bangalore, for the training of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for I.A.S. and I.P.S. Examinations were discontinued during the year.

Scholarships

The different schemes of Scholarships and freeships which were being awarded in the previous years were continued during the year.

The number of students who were benefitted under various schemes of scholarships were as follows:—

(1) *Displaced Goldsmith Workers:*—248 Scholarships were awarded for the children dependents of displaced goldsmith workers.

(2) *National Merit Scholarships.*—124 Scholarships were awarded.

(3) 33 Merit Scholarships were awarded to the children of primary and Secondary School Teachers.

(4) *Government of India National Loan Scholarships scheme.*—1,417 National Loan Scholarships were sanctioned during the year. Scholarhips were also awarded under various State Government Scholarships Scheme. The expenditure incurred under each scheme is as follows:—

		Rs. — P.
1.	Poverty-*cum*-progress Scholarships ..	2,53,353 49
2.	Defence Service Personnel Scholarships ..	1,40,019 61
3.	Special Scholarships ..	12,757 53
4.	Depressed Class Scholarships ..	1,625 00
5.	Post-Matric studies in Humanities and Science.	1,550 00

Grants to Universities and Colleges

The Universities were paid grants as follows:—

	Maintenance Grant.	*Development Grant.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Mysore University ..	2,90,200	8,00,000
Karnatak University ..	18,93,000	8,29,8,44
Bangalore University ..	24,00,000	..

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 46,00,000 was paid to private affiliated Colleges during the year.

(iii) **Technical Education**

Dr. B. L. Shanthamallappa continued as the Director of Technincal Education and the Chairman of the Board of Technical Examinations during the year.

Conduct of Examinations

The Board conducted the Annual and Supplementary Examinations in Diploma Courses in Engineering and Certificate courses in Engineering for the students of both Government and Aided Technical Institutions during April-May 1965 and October-November 1965.

The number of students who appeared for these examinations, the number of students who passed in the Examinations, and the percentage of passes are as indicated below:—

	April—May 1965			*Supplementary* 1965		
	No. appeared	*No. passed*	*Per cent*	*No. appeared*	*No. passed*	*per cent*
1st Year Diploma ..	4,218	2,602	62%	937	462	49%
2nd Year Diploma ..	3,577	2,306	64%	1,074	559	52%
3rd Year Diploma ..	2,760	2,318	84%	420	298	70%
Certificate and Craft Course	882	756	85%	49	41	83%

The total income realised by way of Examination fees in supplementary and Annual Examinations during the year was about Rs. 4,70,000 whereas the expenditure incurred in connection with the conduct of Annual and Supplementary Examinations stood at about Rs. 4,60,000 thereby resulting in the net income of about Rs. 10,000 to Government during the year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Number of Institutions

Apart from the Government Engineering College at Davanagere, the Technological Institute at Bangalore, the University College of Engineering, Bangalore and the Regional Engineering College at Surathkal. There were five aided Engineering Colleges and seven private Engineering Colleges in the State.

There were 18 Government Polytechnics, two Polytechnics for Women one school of mines one school of arts and crafts, one Technological Institute (Textiles Diploma level) in the State. In addition, there were seven aided Polytechnics and one private Polytechnic.

Four junior technical schools one each at Bhadravati, Mangalore, Bellary and Bagalkot were newly started during the year bringing the total number of Junior technical Schools in the State to six.

There were Eight Private Tailoring Institutions receiving grant-in aid from the department for their maintenance.

Admissions

The total admissions made in both the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools stood at 5,242 (5,040) while the total strength in these Institutions was 15,570(14,868).

Scholarships

Two-thousand nine hundered and seventy-five students in both the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics were awarded various kinds of scholarships while 1,034 and 1,443 students were granted full freeships and half freeships respectively. 443 students in Junior Technical Schools were given stipends during the year.

Development

(*a*) *Institution Buildings* :—Administrative sanction was accorded for the construction of 3 Junior Technical School Buildings at Bellary, Mangalore and Bagalkot at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,44,760 each.

An expenditure of Rs. 7.46 lakhs was incurred towards the construction of buildings for the Technical Institutions during the year.

(*b*) *Equipment* :—The purchase of equipment required for the workshops and Laboratories of the Technical Institutions was continued during the year. Several major items of machinery costing more than Rs. 2,500 each were purchased throught the Stores Purchase Committee. A few items were also imported from foreign countries. The expenditure incurred on the purchase of equipment to the Government Institutions during the year amounts to Rs. 15.37 lakhs.

(*c*) *Hostel Buildings :*—Administrative sanction was accorded for construction of (10) hostel buildings attached to the following Institutions :—

		Amount
1.	Polytechnic, Gulbarga ..	Rs. 4,32,000 for each hostel.
2.	Polytechnic, Bidar ..	
3.	Polytechnic Chintamani ..	
4.	Polytechnic, Bellary ..	
5.	Polytechnic, Kushalnagar ..	
6.	Polytechnic, Channapatna ..	
7.	Polytechnic, Bijapur ..	
8.	Polytechnic, Mysore ..	
9.	Polytechnic, Hassan ..	
10.	School of Mines, K.G.F. ..	Rs. 3,56,400

A sum of Rs. 7.66 lakhs, was spent on the construction of hostel buildings during the year.

(*d*) *Students Amenities :*—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent on the construction of buildings for the students amenities such as dispensary, Cycle stand, N.C.C. Building, Canteen and tuck shop in Government Institutions.

(*e*) *Staff Quarters :*—Administrative sanction was accorded for the construction of 18 staff quarters, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,03,400 for School of Mines, K.G.F.

Practical Training to the Students :—During the year, facilities for the conduct of practical training in workshops and laboratories were continued to be provided in some of the Government Polytechnics where the workshops and Laboratories were equipped fully to the students of other Government as well as private Polytechnics where there were no such facilities of their own.

Industrial Training Centres :—As in previous years, facilities were continued to be provided to run the Industrial Training Centres of the Department of Training and Employment in two polytechnics at Bellary and Davangere.

Summer School :—During the year Summer-School training was arranged for the teachers of Polytechnics in the S.J. Polytechnic, Bangalore. This training was orgainsed under the auspices of Association of Principals of Technical Institutions for the benefit of teachers of Polytechnics.

Plan Budget :—There was a budget provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for the plan scheme during the year against which an expenditure of Rs. 46.16 lakhs was incurred. In addition Budget Provision & Expenditure

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

there was a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs (loan from Government of India) for the construction of Hostels for the Technical Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.66 lakhs was incurred.

Normal Budget:—There was a provision of Rs. 72.60 lakhs in the normal budget towards the maintenance of Government and Aided Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 65.22 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Grant-in-Aid Institutions

A total grant of Rs. 10,99,974 (Rs. 6,55,869) was paid to the aided Technicl Institutions as the State share of Expenditure during the year.

In addition to the above, payments to the extent of Rs. 4,20,000 were made to the Karnataka Regional Engineering College Surathkal, Mangalore during the year as maintenance grant and a sum of Rs. 35,000 towards the land Development Account.

Sainik School Bijapur

An expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was incurred on the construction of buildings during the year. A grant of Rs. 4.25 lakhs was released to the School towards Scholarships to the students of the Sainik School.

(iv) Government Law College, Bangalore

During the year there were 427 students on the rolls All the applicants for admission to the First Year Law who passed the required qualifications were allotted seats. Among the 427 students, there were 248 students in F.L., 141 students in B.L., and 38 in M.L. Classes.

Scholarships

Twenty-six students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes received Central Government Scholarships during the year. One student was in receipt of Government of India Merit Scholarship.

The results of the April 1966 Law Examinations were as follows:—

	No. of Examinees	*Total No. of Passes*	*Percentage of passes*	*I Class*	*II Class*	*III Class*
F.L.	471	92	19%	..	12	8
B.L.	196	51	26%	..	9	42
M.L.	28	2	7%	..	..	2

CHAPTER XI

THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

(i) Communication and Buildings

Two temporary Special Sub-divisions were sanctioned, one at Mandya and the other at K.R. Nagar for taking up the work of construction of Food Godowns.

The Special Roads Division, Mangalore, was wound up with effect from 31st May 1965.

Kolhar Bridge Investigation Sub-division under Bagalkot Division. began functioning with effect from 18th October 1965.

Important buildings works sanctioned in the various Public Works Department Circles are given below :—

Name of Circle	*No. of works*	*Estimated Cost*
Bangalore Circle	11	Rs. 1 lakhs to 14.90 lakhs.
Mysore Circle	8	Rs. 1 lakh to 5.17 lakhs.
Shimoga Circle	4	Rs. 1.01 lakhs to 1.12 lakhs.
Mangalore Circle	10	Rs. 1.05 lakhs to 13.90 lakhs.
Dharwar Circle	9	Rs. 1.37 lakhs to 26.10 lakhs.
Belgaum Circle	6	Rs. 1.15 lakhs to Rs. 11.48 lakhs.

The above include construction of Mysore House at New Delhi (14.90 lakhs), construction of building for Fish Processing and Cold Storage at Gangole (13.90 lakhs), Ice Plant Cold Storage and Freezing Plant Building at Ullal (11.45 lakhs) Cold Storage and Freezing Plant Building at Kulai (13.50 lakhs), Extension of Agricultural Hostel Block at Dharwar(26.10 lakhs and Scheduled Caste Hostel Building for Sainik School at Bijapur (11.48 lakhs).

Nineteen road works were undertaken at estimated cost between Rs. 1.29 to 1.38 lakhs and 22 Bridge works at cost estimated between 1.07 to 31.95 lakhs.

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The final grant for the year 1965-66 under all heads (pertaining to Communications and Buildings) amounted to Rs. 185.7 lakhs, against which an outlay of Rs. 1798.94 lakhs was booked.

The revenue realised during the year under XXXVIX Public Works amounted to Rs. 65,20,455.

(ii) The Central Stores, Public Works Department, Bangalore.

The Stores Continued to producre steel, machinery and Tools, and Plant articles required for the various Public Works Divisions all over the State of Mysore and distributed the same to the several Divisions.

During the year the procurement and distribution of machinery worth Rs. 47,71,261 was needed.

(iii) General Irrigation and Public Health

All works relating to (1) Irrigation costing less than Rs. 15.00 lakhs and (2) all Public Health Engineering Works relating to National Rural Water Supply Schemes and Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were under the control of Chief Engineer, (General,) Bangalore.

A separate organisation for the execution of P.H. Engineering works with one Circle and four Divisions was sanctioned during the year.

The final grant in respect of Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering works under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) for 1965-66 stood at Rs. 798.00 lakhs.

Under Plan Schemes the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 529.21 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs. 548.00 lakhs.

(iv) Minor Irrigation Investigations

The Special Divisions constituted for the Investigation of Minor Irrigation Projects continued during the year and proposed projects were as mentioned below:—

	No. of Project	*Estimated Cost*
Minor Irrigation Investigation Division—		Rs.
Mysore ..	22	38.10 lakhs
Bangalore ..	122	66.03 lakhs
Belgaum ..	60	179.39 lakhs
Shimoga ..	68	112.91 lakhs

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

To push through the Rehabilitation Works, Malaprabha Rehabilitation Division, Manoli, was sanctiond and started functioning from 24th May 1965.

The execution of Chitwadgi Tank Project costing Rs. 36.00 lakhs commenced during the year.

Irrigation Projects

On completion of major portion of works on the Dharma Reservoir Projects, one Division and one Sub-Division were closed on 30th September 1965.

As the works on Hebbahalla Project were almost completed the Hebbahalla Project Sub-Division was closed on 30th September 1965.

For the execution of Kabini Canals two additional Sub-Divisions sanctioned under Kabini Reservoir Division started functioning.

(v) Five-Year Plan Schemes

During the I, II and III Five-year Plan period, 10 Major and 26 Medium Irrigation Projects were taken up for execution. The total estimated cost of all these Projects is Rs. 283.68 crores and the total area that can be irrigated on completion of all these Projects was 27.15 lakhs acres.

The expenditure incurred upto end of 31st March 1966 on I, II and III Plan Schemes was Rs. 95.55 crores leaving a spillover of Rs. 188.13 crores to be provided during the IV and subsequent Plans. The potential and utilisation created to end of III Plan was 9.03 lakhs acres and 6.88 lakhs acres, respectively.

The Tungabhadra Reservoir and Left Bank Main Canal from miles 0 to 127 had been practically completed. Distributaries upto 100 had almost been completed.

The work on distributaries coming under Right Bank Low Level Canal was practically completed. The area to be brought under irrigation was 92,345 acres and the potential created for 91,433 acres. Under left Bank, the potential created at the end of March 1966 was 5,05,879 acres and actual utilisation was 3,94,174 acres.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme

The main work on the Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme both on the Anicut and Main Canal coming within the Mysore

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

State had been completed. The area to be irrigated under this Scheme in Mysore State compresed 5,879 acres, out of which water has been made available for an area of 5,771 acres.

Kanakanala Project

The Construction of an Earthen Bund across Kanakanala stream and waste weir was in progress during the year.

Hagari Bommanahalli Project

The Right Bank Head Sluice foundation filling was completed during the year and masonry work in various stages of construction. Left Bank Head sluice foundation excavation has been taken up and work in progress.

(vi) Bhadra Reservoir Project

Dam and Allied Works

The masonry work of Main Dam and earthwork to embankment had been completed.

Left Bank Channel

The main canal and distributaries thereunder had been completed on all respects.

Right Bank Channel

The earth work, masonry works and embankment works had been completed and water let out in the Canal.

Anvery Branch Channel

Earth work execavation of main canal and distributaries and tde masonry works had been completed.

Malebennur Channel

Earth work excavasion for its entire length was completed and distributaries nearing compleition.

Davangere Branch Channel

The earth work excavation was practically completed. Major drainage works were in various stages of progress.

The Irrigation potential created upto end of March 1966 was as follows :—

(i) Left Bank Channel	.. ..	17,374 acres
(ii) Right Bank Channel	.. ..	37,713 acres
(iii) Anvery Branch Chonnel	..	15,147 acres
(id) Molebennur Branch Channel	..	49,757 acres
(v) Davangere Branch Channel	..	12,630 acres
Total	..	1,32,621 acres

Tunga Anicut Works

The works on the Project were in advanced stage of progress.

Jambadahalla Project Works

The work of spillway had almost been completed. The earthwork excavation of draft channel was on full swing.

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(vii) Ghataprabha Project

Irrigation Management and development under the G.L.B.C. Project

Full potential had been created under the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal I Stage with water courses upto one cusec capacity. Under Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal II Stage potential created was 43,600 acres. The Mysore Irrigation Act, 1965, had been made applicable to Ghataprabha Project with effect from 1st January 1966. The Irrigation management as per provisions in the Act, had come into force with effect from 1st July 1965.

Ghataprabha ValleyDevpt. Scheme 2nd Stage Hidkal Dam Project

The project as recast, was estimated to cost Rs. 3500.00 lakhs and preliminarily works had been taken up.

Nagathana Tank Project

All the works excepting the protective works to the waste weir tail channel had been completed. An irrigation potential of 1,422 acres had been created.

Irrigation under Gotur and kochari weirs and Kalloli Bandhara had been carried out covering an area of 3,935 acres in all.

Malaprabha Project

Fresh agencies were being fixed up for the execution of the dam work and tunnel and rehabilitation works were in progress.

The Kabini and Nugu Reservoir Projects and the Hebbahalla and the Chikkahole Projects were in progress.

Ramanahalli Tank Project, Areshankar Tank Project and Kaiaskop Tank Project were practically completed in all respects and ready to irrigate 4,800,3059 and 2,823, respectively.

Hatikoni Project

Work was in brisk progress and preliminary works of the Chandrampalli Project were under execution.

Major portions of Drarma Reservoir Project were completed and preliminary works of Harinala Project had been taken up.

Grant and Outlay

The total final grant coming under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, Bangalore, under all heads stood at Rs. 758.92 lakhs during the year and outlay of Rs. 697.15 lakhs had been incurred.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

(viii) Hydro Electric Construction Project

Sharavathy Valley Hydro Electric Project I Stage

The works on the Sharavathi Valley Project First Stage, which commenced in the Second Five-Year Plan, had been completed, except for certain minor works, such as completion of protective works, roads, etc. The main achievement during the year was commissioning of the second generating unit of 89,100 KW during May 1965. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 19,31,246. The total expenditure from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 12,14,87,196 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,203 lakhs. The Sharavaty Power Station had sold 86,60,48,000 units of power during 1965-66 to the Mysore State Electricity Board.

220-KV. Transmission lines I Stage

This line for a length of 227 miles from Sharavathi to Shimoga and on to Bangalore was under operation and power was being continuously transmitted to Shimoga and Bangalore.

The outlay incurred on this Line during the year was Rs. 4,56,381. The total expenditure from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 2,88,32,039 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 305.38 lakhs.

Bhadra Hydro Electric Project

The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 11,34,360. The outlay from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 2,82,93,423 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 38.000 lakhs. The Bhadra Right and Left Bank Stations had together sold 12,76,89,490 units of power during the 1965-66 to Mysore State Electricity Board.

Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project

Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project except for the erection of the III Unit had been handed over to Mysore State Electricity Board on 31st March 1965 for operation and maintenance. The balance work on this Unit was done by the Mysore State Electricity Board and completed by the end of December 1965 and the Unit was put into operation on January, 1966.

The total outaly during the year was Rs. 2,58,104 and the outlay incurred from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 4,30,23,605 against a modified estimate of Rs. 604.20 lakhs.

Sharavathy valley Hydro Electric Project II Stage

The generating station building had been completed. Works on the surge tank No. 2 was in progress and column concreting from RL. 1735.00 to 1758.00 had been completed. Machine foundation works for units 3 and 4 had been completed. Erection of penstocks pipeline No. 3 had been taken up during the year and about 30 per cent of the work had been completed.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

Works on the Sharavathy Receiving Station at Hubli were being continued. Constructed of the station building was on progress. Switchgear equipment, transformer equipment and protective equipments etc., were being received at site. Erection of Switchgear and assembly of the 100 MVA transformer, was in progress at Sharavathi receiving Station Shimoga.

Outlay during the year was Rs. 5,15,55,166. The outlay from the commencement to the end of the year against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,380 lakhs was Rs. 9,24,05,622.

220 K Transmission Line II Stage

Final surveying of the 220 KV. tramission line from Sharavathi to Hubli and on to Munirabad continued.

Outlay incurred during the year wasRs. 67,79,680. Totsl outlay form the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 81,14,461 against a sanctioned, estimate of Rs. 340.00 lakhs.

(ix) Investigation of Projects.

A special office under a Chief Engineer for investigation and preparation of Projects or (i) Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes, (ii) Roads and Bridges, and (iii) Hydro-Electric Schemes was formeed during the year. Subsequently it was considered necessary to have a separate office for the investigation and preparation of Hydro-Electric Schemes exclusively, and a saparate office was formed for the investigation of Irrigation Projects, Road Projects Engineering Research Work at Krishnarajasagar.

The Mysore Circle carried out investigations of 36 major projects of which 4 were Major Irrigation Projects and 32 Medium Irrigation Projects.

The feasibility reports in respect of 9 projects had been forwarded to Government.

The preparation and finalisation of feasibility reports of 19 projects in the Mysore Circle was under progress.

The Dharwar Circle carried out investigations of 43 projects of which 6 were the Major Irrigation Projects and 37 Medium Irrigation Projects.

The Circle at Yermarus (Raichur) carried out investigations in respect of 25 Projects, 4 Major Projects and 21 Medium Projects. The feasibility report of Karanja Project was forwarded to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

Communications

To improve the communications in the State according to National Highway Standards, work had been undertaken to recondition all narrow and weak bridges on National Highways Nos. 4, 7 and 13 which pass through Mysore State.

Vigilance and enquiry Cases

Out of Enquiry cases, financial reports were submitted for 4 cases. Out of 4 Enquiry cases, orders had already been Passed for one by the Government and another by the Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings.

Mysore Engineering Research Stations, K. R. Sagar.

The following studies sponsored and financed by the Government of India, under Basic and Fundamental Research which were in progress were continued during the year :—

(*a*) Canal Lining Studies ;

(*b*) Standardisation of use of Surki and other puzzelanic materials and Mortar on concrete ;

(*c*) Silt and Sedimentation surveys of Tungabhadra Reservoir ;

(*d*) Prototype experiment on syphon ;

(*e*) Studies on restriction from open storage water.

The research scheme on minor irrigation and water use sponsored and financed entirely by the Government of India was also continued during the year.

With a view to having correct rainfall statistics, 144 rain gauge stations had been installed during the year.

During the year the probable estimated cost of the projects planned and investigated, worked out to Rs. 763.00 crores, and it was proposed to bring 66.8 lakhs acres for irrigation.

Investigation of Hydro Electric Projects, Bangalore.

The revised estimate in respect of I stage of the Project for Rs. 37.99 crores was administratively sanctioned by Government. The cost of the Civil Engineering works amounted to Rs. 23.30 crores.

On account of modifications in the designs of Linganamakki Dam the estimate for civil engineering works was revised to 37.28 crores and sanctioned by Government.

The estimate in respect of II Stage works for Rs. 23.80 crores was sanctioned in which civil engineering works amounted to Rs. 308.00 lakhs.

On account of certain modifications in the design, due to technical reasons and rehabilitation works, the estimate

was further revised to Rs. 785.00 lakhs and sanctioned by Government.

Grant and Outlay

(i) The final grant in respect of I stage works sanctioned for the civil engineering works was Rs. 50,71,500 against which the final outlay including March 1966 supplemental accounts booked was Rs. 28,72,511.

(ii) In respect of the II stage Civil Engineering works the final grant sanctioned was Rs. 151 lakhs against which the final outlay was Rs. 1,31,03.574.

Land compensation and rehabilitation work.

One hundred and twenty-seven families have been rehabilitated out of 450 families proposed. Two hundred and seventy acres of jungle clearing had been done out of 2,760 acres propsed. Nineteen colonies had been completely formed and twenty-four were under progress. Five numbers of Irrigation pick-ups were completed and other eight were in progress. Nineteen tanks wre completed and twelve were under progress. Five approach roads to colonies had completed and other three were in progress.

Investigation of Hydro Electric Projects.

The following major, meduim and minor Hydro-Electric Schemes of this State under investigation in this Zone :—

	Name of the Project	*Approx. Power Potential*	
1.	Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project ..	13,42,800	K.W.
2.	Cauvery Hydro-Electric Project ..	8,00,000	,,
3.	Varahi Hydro-Electric Project ..	2,25,000	,,
4.	Bedthi and Sonda do ..	4,00,000	,,
5.	Aghanashini do ..	2,50,000	,,
6.	Barapole do ..	1,80,000	,,
7.	Mahadayi do ..	48,000	,,
8.	Sharavathi Tail Race do ..	2,40,000	,,
9.	Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal Power Development Scheme ..	76,500	,,
10.	Netravati H.E. Project (Low heads)	2,00,000	,,
11.	Upper Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha H.E.P. ..	4,00,000	,,
12.	Various small units and low head developments ..	1,00,000	,,

During the year investigation continued in the respect of the first eight projects.

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(x) Rehabiltation and Irrigation Development in Tunga Bhadra and Saravathi Projects

SHARAVATHI VALLEY PROJECT :—

Acquisition

The entire extent of land and the structures coming under first stage submersion was already acquired and compensation paid. As regards the second stage submersion to an extent of 1,607 acres and 19 guntas had been acquired and a total compensation of Rs. 26,48,641.37 had been paid. As regards the structures, 441 structures which were coming under submersion had been acquired and a sum of Rs. 1,33,910.83 had been paid during the year.

One hundred and fifty-eight families were granted 788 acres 24 guntas of land during the year making total of 2,450 families who were granted 11,985 acres and 30 guntas of land up-to-now. The total number of land acquisition cases in the Civil Court during the period was 972, out of which 270 cases were disposed of and an amount of Rs. 11,98,343 was paid.

Rehabilitation

Out of 834 families to be rehabilitated, the number of families rehabilitated during the year was 158.

One hundred and eighty-nine acres and seventeen guntas of land has been acquired for excavation of Bhadra Right Bank Main Channel and its distributaries and a sum of Rs. 2,63,278.18 had been paid as compensation.

(xi) The Electrical Inspectorate

The Electrical Inspectorate is responsible for the administration of several Electricity Acts and Rules.

The Electrical Inspector to Government is a Superintending Engineer (Elecl.) deputed from the State Electricity Board and is under the administrative control of the P.W. and Electricity Department of the Government. All the technical and ministerial staff are employees of the State Electricity Board and they are deputed to work in this Department.

Functions

The work of this Inspectorate cover :—

(1) Statutory inspection of all Electrical Installations.

(2) Scrutiny and approval of method of construction of the power stations of private consumers, H.V. lines and sub-stations of licensees ;

(3) Inspections and issue of electrical fitness certificate commissioning of the installations ;

(4) Investigating into the cause of electrical accidents fatal or non-fatal in the State ;

(5) Issue of electrical contractors' licenses and competency certificates to Supervisors and Wireman through the Licensing Board in accordance with Rule 45(1) of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, etc.

Organisation

There are two Divisions one at Bangalore and the other at Bellary with 3+2 Sub-Divisions under the control of the Electrical Inspector to Government.

Figures of Inspections conducted by the Department during the year are given below :—

Category of Inspection	*No. of inspections conducted.*
1. Statutory inspection of Licensees' works	130
2. H. V. Installation under Rule 64 ..	45
3. H. V. Installation under Rule 46 ..	49
4. Neon–signs and X-Rays ..	128
5. (i) H. V. Lines (new) ..	2,390 Km.
(ii) M. V. Lines (new) ..	940 Km.
6. Mysore State Electricity Board transformers.	1,398 Km.
7. Cinemas ..	290
8. Consumers' M. V. Installations ..	163
9. Periodical inspection of M. V. Installations	1,500

The statement below indicates the total number of electrical accidents casualties during the year.—

Victim	*Total reported*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*
Persons ..	110	55	55
Animals ..	21	21	..

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPT.

Licences.—The licences and permits issued during the year.—

Contractors' Licences	..	Class A	.. 72
Contractors' Licences	..	Class B	.. 6

There were 480 licensed Electrical Contractors during the year in the State.

There were totally 1,148 persons holding Supervisors Permits and 1,150 persons holding Wiremen Permits, and about 70 persons were holding mining Supervisors' permits issued by the Licensing Boards.

Revenue and expenditure

A total sum of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was realised during 1965-66 as fees for inspections and other services rendered by the Inspectorate.

A sum of Rs. 2.147 crores was realised towards Electricity tax during the year. The total revenue of the Inspectorate for the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,23,913.

The total expenditure incurred by the Inspectorate for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 6,99,981. The total revenue of the Inspectorate during the previous year was Rs. 1,96,38,581. There is an increase of about Rs. 20 lakhs during the year

(xii) Mysore Ports Department

Development of Ports

An expenditure of Rs. 29.498 lakhs was registered on various development schemes which include 5 carry-over schemes, and the remaining schemes of developing and improving port facilities against the budget grant of Rs. 55.800 lakhs which works out to 52.8 per cent.

The total revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 9,07,234.31 as against the total charges of Rs. 7,04,602.03 excluding the expenditure on development of Ports which is met under '110 Capital Outlay.'

Casualties

The Mysore coast experienced one of the worst cyclones in the region from the 8th to 12th December, 1965. Despite necessary precautionary measures the vessels which were already plying in the sea were caught in the storm. Forty-one sailing vessels were lost/wrecked on the coast and 8 were badly damaged. Thirty-five crew of sailing vessels lost their lives and 170 were stranded at Ports. Forty sailing vessels were towed to safety by the Port Departmental Tugs.

An 'Express Service' passenger-*cum*-cargo vessel 'M. V. Rohini' equipped by Chougule Steamships Ltd., Bombay, operated between Bombay and Mangalore with effect from the 5th February, 1966 having two sailings a week *via* Karwar and Malpe.

Passenger Traffic

The number of passengers embarked and disembarked from seagoing vessels at the Ports of Karwar, Bhatkal and Malpe during the year were 12,011 and 10,848 respectively as against 12,250 passengers embarked and 14,068 passengers disembarked during the previous year.

6,52,743.474 (7,67,690.156) M.T. of cargo valued at Rs. 3,88,38,880.20 (Rs. 4,44,46,081.25) was exported during the year.

Decrease in export of cargo is mainly due to the decrease in shipment of ores from Karwar and Coondapur Ports.

A sum of Rs. 5,67,867.93 was collected as landing and shipping fees on imports and exports of cargo during the year as against Rs. 6,74,970.68 collected during the previous year.

(xiii) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore

Subsidy

Under subsidy agreement with the Government of India the Institution received financial assistance from the Government of India during the year at the following rates:—

1. Fixed Subsidy Rs. 40,000 per annum;

2. Flying Subvention.—

   (*a*) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are matriculates and are below 28 years of age;

   (*b*) at Rs. 45 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are either non-Matriculates or 28 years of age and abode;

   (*c*) at Rs. 45 per hour in respect of flying hours imparted to cadets of N.C.C. Air Wing;

   (*d*) at Rs. 70 per hour in respect of hours imparted to Government of India Scholars who were selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme or the creation of recruitment potential to the I.A.F.

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During the year, the Institution received financial assistance from the Government of India calculated on the actual number of hours flown as detailed below :—

Financial Assistance (Subsidies)

	1965-66	1964-65
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Fixed Subsidy ..	40,000.00	40,000.00
2. Flying subvention General (Non-N.C.C.) ..	38,340.25	32,180.42
3. Flying Subvention for N.C.C.	12,491.25	8,303.75
4. Government of India Scholarship ..	985.84	14,307.49
5. Additional Subvention ..	4,001.31	3,958.78
Total	95,818.65	98,750.44

Income from Mysore Government

The income of the Institution during the year from Mysore Government for training the (a) Cadets of N.C.C. Air Wing (No. 1 Mysore Air Squadron) and (b) Student selected under the Mysore Government Scholarship Scheme was as detailed below :—

	1965-66	1964-65
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Income for training Cadets of N.C.C. Air Wing ..	6,939.55	4,593.74
Income for training students selected under the Mysore Government Scholarship Schemes ..	750.85	730.84
Total ..	7,690.40	5,324.58

The hours done by N.C.C. Cadets during the year shown below :—

	Dual Hrs. Mts.	Solo Hrs. Mts.	Total Hrs. Mts.
1965—66 ..	232—40	44—55	277—35
1964—65 ..	165—10	18—35	183—45

Mysore Government Scholars.

The training of four candidates admitted during the previous year was continued during the year. Two candidates completed their training. One of them obtained his Private Pilot's licence. The other two candidates discontinued their training during the year.

Income and Expenditure

The total income earned by the Institution during the year was Rs. 1,14,432 (Rs. 1,15,493).. The expenditure incured was Rs. 1,71,523(1,86.204) and excess of expenditure over the income was Rs. 57,086 (Rs. 70,711)

CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORT

(i) Mysore State Road Transport Corporation

This is the fifth Administration Report of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation covering the activities of the Corporation during the financial year 1965–66, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1965 to 31st March 1966.

Administrative Set-up

A new Division at Bellary was started in July 1965 consequent upon the nationalisation of services in that pocket; thus raising the number of Divisions to 9 at the end of the year. The number of Depots increased by 5 to 48 during the year.

Expansion

During the year the approved scheme of Bellary was implemented with effect from 1st July 1965. The proposed Nationalisation of services in 10 important road sectors in the State for which four schemes in Kanakapura, Mangalore, Shimoga and Kolar were published, were under consideration of Government at the end of the year.

Besides, the Corporation expanded its operations in the existing areas served by it, commensurate with the traffic needs. Due to the expansion of services in Bellary and augmentation of services in the existing divisions, there was a net addition of 215 routes and 134 schedules during the year. The total number of routes operated as on 31st March 1966 stood at 1,861 (1,646) with route kilometres of 96,550 (83,408) Kms. The number of schedules in operation at the end of the year was 1,499 (1,365). The expansion of services in Bellary accounted for an increase of 88 routes and 105 schedules.

Fleet

The total fleet of passenger buses held by the Corpoation rose to 2,062 (1,988). 214 new buses were added to the fleet to meet the requirements of expansion as well as for providing additional trips to meet the natural growth in traffic. 140 old and unserviceable buses were withdrawn and scrapped during the year.

Progress of Operations

The Operations during the year recorded a marked progress and the results indicate a further improvement in the efficiency of services. The average number of vehicles put on road increased by 8.7 per cent from 1,352 during 1964-65 to 1,469 during 1965-66. The percentage fleet utilisation *i.e.*, the ratio of buses on road to the number of buses held

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by the operating divisions improved from 79.0 per cent to 81.4 per cent during the year. The vehicle utilisation, *i.e.*, average Kms. per vehicle on road per day also improved from 221.2 Kms. to 220.2 Kms. Expansion of services and improved fleet utilisation during the year resulted in a wider coverage and the Corporation was able to operate more kilo-metres. While the service kilometres operated increased by 11.3 per cent from 1,005 lakh Kms. in 1964–65 to 1,118 lakh Kms. during the year, the number of Passengers carried increased from 20.13 crores to 22.08 crores recording a rise in traffic by 9.7 per cent over the previous year.

The increase in the volume of services offered during the year were well reflected in the traffic receipts which rose by 18.3 per cent over the previous year from Rs. 999.06 lakhs. to Rs. 1,181.39 lakhs. The rate of earnings per bus Km. increased by 6.2 paise from 99.4 paise during 1964–65 to 105.6 paise in 1965–66. All these factors point towards significant improvement in the traffic potential during the year.

Capital

The capital requirements of the Corporation were provided partly by the contributions received from the State and Union Governments in the ratio of 3:1 and partly from the internal resources of the Corportion. The total capital investment of the Corporation at the end the year 1964-65 was Rs. 1399.70 lakhs. The capital during the year were Rs. 40.00 lakhs, made up of Rs. 30.00 lakhs received from the State Government and Rs. 10.00 lakhs received from the Union Government. Besides, an amount of Rs. 140.10 lakhs was utilised from the Depreciation Fund for financing capital expenditure. Thus with a total additinal investment of Rs. 180.10 lakhs during the year, the total capital investment in the Corporation as on 31st March 1966 increased to Rs. 1,579.80 lakhs made up of Rs· 943.24 lakhs contributed by the State Goverrment Rs. 288.33 lakhs contributed by the Union Government, Rs. 298.99 lakhs financed from the internal resources, and Rs. 49.24 lakhs representing other sources including capital liabilities and loans.

Financial Results

With a larger coverage of operations and increased tempo in traffic activity, the revenue realisation increased further and reached an all-time record during the year. The accounts for the year showed a gross revenue of Rs. 1,246.15 lakhs (Rs. 1,047.17 lakhs) recording an increase of Rs. 198.98 lakhs or 19 per cent over the previous year. The Revenue expenditure during the increased to Rs.955.14 lakhs, *i.e.*, by Rs. 172.26 lakhs or 21.9 per cent from Rs. 782.92 lakhs in 1964-65. The increase in the revenue expenditure was partly due to the increase in the volume of operations and partly due to the rise in the cost of operations caused by factors like

imposition of additional excise duty and enhancement of sales tax on H.S.D. Oil, rise in the price of spare parts, tyres and tubes, etc., and higher staff cost consequent upon the benefits granted to employees under the Industrial Truce and enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance paid to employess. The additional expenditure the Corporation had to bear on account of these factors aggregated to Rs. 77.00 lakhs during the year.

In spite of the heavy increase in revenue expenditure, the Corporation was able to fare better in the year 1965-66 than in the previous year and showed satisfactory results. The gross margin during the year was higher at Rs. 291.01 lakhs (Rs. 264.19 lakhs) due to the increased revenue receipts. After providing for depreciation amounting to Rs. 121.42 lakhs, interest on capital to the participating Governments amounting to Rs. 73.07 lakhs and provisions amounting to Rs. 6.68 lakhs, the Corporation was able to show a net profit of Rs. 89.84 lakhs (Rs. 76.49 lakhs). The net profit of the Corporation during the year forms 5.7 per cent of the capital at charge.

Out of the net profit of Rs. 89.84 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 16.70 lakhs was provided for payment of profit sharing bonus to the employees as per the terms of the Industrial Truce and an amount of Rs. 58.22 lakhs was provided for income-tax. An amount of Rs. 1.87 lakhs was appropriated in the Net Revenue Account as contributions to Passenger famenity and Staff Welfare Funds. The balance of Rs. 13.05 lakhs after the above provisions and appropriations was transferred to the balance sheet as retained profits.

Amenities to Passengers

Facilities available to the travelling public in the previous year continued, and further steps to improve the facilities and amenities were taken during the year. With the addition of 6 new bus stations the number of permanent bus stations constructed by the Corporation increased to 51 as on 31st March 1966 from 45 as on 31st March 1965. The number of rural way-side shelters and city passenger shelters provided also increased from 72 to 87 and 203 to 207 respectively.

Other facilities provided such as long distance services and express services were further extended during the year. The long distance services with 200 kms. were

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increased from 67 to 77 and express services were increased by 18 from 80 to 98 during the year. The number of luxury services operated was also increased and stood at 11 as on on 31st March 1966.

The Corporation also provided concessions to the *bona fide* students by way of monthly passes at concessional rates. While students studying up to and inclusive of High Schools got a concession of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, other students got a concession of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in the normal fares.

Third Five-Year Plan

The year is the fifth and the final year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Corporation had planned an expenditure of Rs. 834 lakhs for the third plan based on a phased programme of complete nationalisation of Passenger Road Transport Services in the State by the end of the year 1966 but the Plan outlay had to be reduced to Rs. 425.00 lakhs out of which the contribution from the State Government was Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The Corporation had therefore, curtail its programme of complete Nationalisation.

As against an approved outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs the actual expenditure incurred by the Corporation during the third plan period aggregated to Rs. 637.87 lakhs. This expenditure was met with Rs. 135.54 lakhs from the State Government Rs. 203.33 lakhs from the Union Government and Rs. 299.00 lakhs from the Internal Resources of the Corporation. The performance under the Third Plan was thus far in excess of the targetted outlay and more self relvant.

The physical targets achieved in terms of passenger buses and additional route kilometres were 590 buses (excluding replacements) and 44,846 kms. respectively. Four major schemes of expansion were implemented during the third plan period in Hassan (1961), Mysore (1962), Anekal (1963) and Bellary (1965). Besides expansion in new areas, the Corporation increased its coverage by augmenting the services in the areas already served. 459 schedules were added to cover about 1.18 lakhs additional kms. daily during the third plan period. However, all the expansion schemes proposed for implementation during the third plan period could not be fully implemented due to legal difficulties.

Oher High Lights

The year witnessed some note worthy achievements the more important of which were the introduction of Road Trains in Bangalore city Services (May 1965) the inauguration of the New Regional Workshops buildings at Bangalore (September 1965), and the starting of a Delux Sleeper Coach Service on Bangalore–Hubli route (March 1966).

(ii) MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

Introduction

The Motor Vehicles Department continued to function as in previous years with the Commissioner for Transport as Head of Department. The following Acts and Rules were administered by the department during the year.

Acts: (1) The Motor Vehicles Act,1939(Central Act 4 of 1939)

(2) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.

(3) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961.

Rules: (1) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957

(2) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1961.

(3) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963.

State Transport Authority

The State Transport Authority constituted under Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 consisted of the Chairman, Official and non-official members. It continued to meet once in a month to consider various subjects relating to Road Transport in Mysore State.

Regional Transport Authorities

The Regional Transport Authorities have been constituted under Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 at District level with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman and the Regional Transport Officer as *ex-officio* Secretary. In addition Regional Transport Authority consists of Official and non-official members.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.

After the introduction of Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963 from 1st July 1963 all the Regional Transport Officers are the Licensing Authorities for Conductors' and Drivers' Licences.

There were eight schools of Motoring in the State. There were 58,271 (54,728) driving licences in force. Police enquiries were also made before issuing the Conductors' licences.

9,475 (8,501) Conductors' licences were in force at the end of 1965–66. Only 3 licences were suspended during the year.

A total amount of Rs. 4,88,641.45 (4,46,896.98) was collected by way of fees for issue of fresh licences, renewal and duplicate licence both driving licences and conductors' licences during the period.

TRANSPORT

Registration of Motor Vehicles

The Regional Transport Officers are the registering authorities in their respective regions under the provisions of Chapter II of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

During the year 6,644 (5,237) and 2,610 (3,046) Motor Vehicles of different types were registered and re-registered respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,92,209.14 (2,77,178.67) was collected towards the fees for registration of Motor Vehicles. only, 59(72) and 29(13) registration certificates were suspended and cancelled during the year.

Revenue from Taxes

The total receipts under Motor Vehicles taxes for the year 1965–66 was Rs. 5,69,55,573.00 (Rs. 5,42,86,527).

Fleet Section

The Transport Commissioner is the Licensing Officer in respect of Fleet Owners who owned more than hundred vehicles. The taxes in respect of these vehicles are to be paid yearly and obtain yearly tax tokens at the Transport Commissioner's Office. There were four such fleet owners in the State and the particulars of them are given below :—

Name of the Fleet-owner	*No. of Vehicles*	*Amount Collected 1965–66 in Rs.*	*Finally Tax assessed in Rs.*	*Refund Allowed*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MSRTC, Bangalore	2,262	1,17,67,248	1, 7,02,870	10,64,379
H.A.L., Bangalore	177	10,90,909	10,27,428	63,482
MSEB., Bangalore	182	5,22,182	..	..
B.M.D., Bangalore	119	2,93,944	..	..

Revenue realiseed under TPG

The receipt under TPG for 1965–66 was Rs. 1,56,49,637.23 (Rs. 1,51,78,250.68).

Control of Traffic Accidents and Offences

The total number of convictions in relation to Motor Vehicles offences under various Sections of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 was 2,66,256 during the year and the number of convictions under I.P.C. was 1,530.

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CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

(i) Social Welfare Department

General

As against Rs. 55 lakhs provided in 1964–65, an amount of Rs. 99 lakhs was provided during the year. In view of the insufficient and poor land holdings of Scheduled Castes living in the rural areas with serious limitations for gainful employment, a shift from land based economy to the Industrial avocations was considered necessary. As such more emphasis was laid on Education and Training in Industrial Training Centres and and professional courses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. For the Other Backward classes, however, the educational concessions were continued.

Statistics

(1) There was no change in the lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, and Semi-nomadic Tribes published in previous years.

(2) The total population of (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes (iii) Denotified Tribes as per 1961 census in the state is (1) 31,17,000 (ii) 1,92,096 (iii) 6,60,000 respectively.

Plan Schemes

An amount of Rs. 99 lakhs, (Rs. 55) was provided during the current year and an amount of Rs. 94,67,967–04 was spent on Education, Economic Development and Health and Housing Schemes as follows :—

Schemes	*Amount provided*	*Amount spent*
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education ..	45,23,000–00	45,08,681–25
2. Economic Rehabilitation schemes.	35,32,000–00	33,80,095–58
3. Health and Housing ..	18,45,000–00	15,79,190–21
Total ..	99,00,000–00	94,67,967–04

Non-Plan Schemes.

An amount of Rs. 65,04,796–00 was provided under the non-plan schemes for the welfare of Backward classes and an amount of Rs. 69,72,234–00 was spent as follows :—

Schemes	*Amount provided*	*Amount spent*
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education ..	54,72,500–00	58,62,768–00
2. Women Welfare Centre ..	8,11,300–00	8,90,150–00
3. Economic Rehabilitation	1,22,800–00	1,36,411–00
4. Health and Housing ..	98,196–00	82,905–00
Total ..	65,04,796–00	69,72,234–00

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The schemes under the above heads provided for maintenance of Hostels, Women Welfare Centres, Tailoring Units and Health Units.

Government of India Scholarships

The total number of applications received requesting for sanction of scholarships were 8,848. Out of these 4,295 were eligible and an amount of Rs. 26,82,617 was spent for grant of scholarships to them.

Women and Child Welfare Schemes.

Schemes under this head, mainly devoted for the running of Women Welfare Centres, Tailoring-Training and Production units; Coir Units; Residential Schools, Occupational Institutes, Lacquerware Training Centres and Ashram-Residential Schools.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

An allocation of Rs. 14,50,700–00 was made for the Welfare of different categories of Backward Classes and a sum of Rs. 12,90,075–17 was spent as follows:—

Category	*Amount provided*	*Amount spent*
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Scheduled Castes ..	1,00,000–00	89,500–00
2. Scheduled Tribes ..	3,66,200–00	3,40,104–84
3. Denotified Tribes ..	8,80,000–00	8,06,572–60
4. I.A.S. & I.P.S. Training Centres at Bangalore.	1,04,500–00	53,897–73
	14,50,700–00	12,90,075–17

These schemes provided for maintenance of Ashrama Schools construction of Houses and Roads, supply of ploughs bullocks, milch cows, pigs, goats, manure, dairy products, etc.

(ii) The Community Development Programme

General

For the year 1965–66 a total provision of Rs. 275.00 lakhs was made for the programme against which the amount spent was Rs. 280.02 lakhs. It can be seen that the expenditure during the year, as also in the previous years, was in excess of the allotment. Since the State of Emergency was continued during the year, the amount that was normally required for the implementation of the programme could not be provided. People's participation in the programme continued to be received during the year.

Coverage

As on 1st April 1966 there were 131 Stage I, 87½ stage II and 49½ Post Stage II blocks, the entire State having been covered by the programme with 268 blocks. The conversion of Blocks from one stage to another was done according to the phased programme.

Agriculture

Agricultural production continued to be the main focus of Community Development Programme and efforts were made to intensify agricultural production. 19,21,175 Maunds of improved seeds of various types, 78,32,697 mds. of pesticides and 32,904 improved agricultural implements were distributed. 41,516 new compost pits were dug and 96,206 trials and demonstrations were held. An area of 1,94,580 acres were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Animal Husbandry

6,136 improved breed such as bulls, rams, ducks, etc., 43,242 birds and 2,96,747 fingerlings were supplied. The animals castrated numbered 2,23,356. Arimals artificially inseminated 75,250. 2,015 silage pits were filled.

Minor Irrigation and land Reclamation.

Considerable importance was given to minor irrigation works during the year. The liberalised rules of the Revenue Department for the issue of loans for the construction of irrigation wells were also made applicable to the loans sanctioned for the construction of irrigation wells under the C. D. Programme. During the year, 2,197 Katcha wells, 2,272 pucca wells, 138 tanks, channels to a length of 88 miles and 30 tube wells were constructed besides 1,356 katcha wells, 629 pucca wells, 354 tanks and15 miles of channels. The number of pump sets installed was 1,579. 13,699 acres of land were likely to be irrigated by these tanks and wells. Under the Land Reclamation Programme, 51,943 acres of land were reclaimed and 78,446 acres were bunded or terraced.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty-five Ambar charkas, 54 improved ghanies and 3,267 beehive boxes were introduced. Besides, 72 improved potters' wheels and 1,528 sewing machines were distributed and 99 tannery pits, 304 fruits and vegetable processing centres. 5 flaying centres and 1,515 common facility centres were started. The value of improved tools and appliances distributed during the year is noted below :—

(*a*) Blacksmith	..	Rs. 42,240
(*b*) Carpentry	..	Rs. 41,145
(*c*) Others	..	Rs. 91,163

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Health and Rural Sanitation.

Fifty-one Primary Health Centres were started and 807 Rural Latrines, 39,027 yards of pucca drains, 1,539 drinking water wells and 7,486 sockage pits were constructed. Besides, 118 handpumps were installed and 25,063 sq. yards of village lanes were paved. 1,955 drinking water wells were renovated and 26,420 were disinfected.

Social Education.

Seven hundred and seventy-one Adult Literacy Centres were started in which 11,234 adults were made literate. During the same period 478 Reading rooms and libraries were also started.

Women and Children Programme

Four hundred and thirty-eight Mahila Mandals/ Samithies with a membership of 9,169 and 394 Balwadis/ Nurseries with 11,071 children attending were started. In addition 2,728 smokeless chullas were installed and 297 Women's camps with 2,803 women participating were held.

Youth Programme.

One thousand and twenty-five new youth clubs with a membership of 17,149 and 792 Farmers' Forums with a membership of 1,398 were started. There were 757 radio rural forums and 64 womens' listening clubs functioning in the State.

Communication.

Three thousand six hunderd and fifty furlongs of katcha road and 1,013 culverts were constructed and 4,757 furlongs of existing katcha roads improved, besides 272 culverts were repaired.

Rural Housing Projects Scheme.

Forty-two villages were selected to implement the scheme as well as for formation of roads, drains and for acquiring lands for house sites to the landless agricultural labourers. 415 houses were taken up for construction,out of which 359 houses were completed. A sum of Rs. 16.17 lakhs was incrurred.

Applied Nutrition Programme

This programme which was started in the year 1964-65 in the six Community Development blocks, *viz.*, Mandya, Dharwar, Gangavathi, Somwarpet, Anekal (60 villages), Bagalkot (5 villages was continued during the year).

Horticulture:—23 Community Orchards, 73 school gardens and 1,745 Home Gardens were established in these areas. 27 diesel pumpsets were purchased on behalf of the UNICEF and supplied to these blocks.

Poultry.—185 village poultry units each consisting of 60 hens and cockrels were set up in the Applied Nutrition Programme blocks in the year. The eggs produced at some of these units were for feeding programme under the Applied Nutrition Programme.

Fisheries.—72 tanks/ponds found suitable for fish-culture in the Applied Nutrition Programme blocks were stocked with 2,63,732 fish fry and fingerlings. 57 village panchayats took up fish culture under this programme. 120 selected leaders were given training in fish culture practices and fishery management.

Skimmed Milk Distribution.—Arrangements were made to start distribution of milk to 8,900 pre-school children and 4,450 expectant and nursing mothers in the Applied Nutrition Programme blocks. Milk was distributed to the selected beneficiaries, twice a week.

Development Under Major Irrigation Projects.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was provided for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 23.95 lakhs was utilised. The shortfall was mainly due to the fact that an amount of about Rs. 3 lakhs intended for advancing loans to cultivators under Bhadra, Ghataprabha and Tunga-Bhadra Projects could not be utilised. The progress achieved under this scheme was as follows :—

	Area irrigated (cumulative) acres
1. Tunga Bhadra Project (Left Bank) ..	3,94,000
2. Tunga Bhadra Project (Right Bank) ..	66,000
3. Ghataprabha Project Stage I ..	36,000
4. Bhadra Project ..	89,000
Total ..	5,85,000

Panchayat Raj Training Centres

There are 8 Panchayat Raj Training Centres functioning in the State. In these centres, training was given to non-official members of Panchayat Raj Institutions with a view to equip them in the concept of Community Development and Panchayat Raj Programme. 1,223 persons were trained in the institutional method and 7,276 in peripatetic training.

(iii) Ratnapura Ex-Servicemen Colony, Hunsur Taluk

Settlers

Two Hundred and Eighty settlers were assigned lands at the rate of two acres wet lands and four acres of dry lands and for this purpose total extent of 3046-09 of land in Aspathrekaval, Uddurkaval, Ballanahally, Uyigondanahally and Karimuddanahally villages were earmarked for the settlers. They were granted 96 acres of dry land and 32 acres of wet land bringing the total grant to the extent of 1507-21 of dry land and 484 acres of wet land till the end of 31st March 1966.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Survey and Demarcation work.

Preliminary survey work was completed, individual blocks marked out and the settlers were put in the possession of the land as per grants made.

Reclamation & Deforestation work.

These works were carried out by the settlers themselves and as an incentive to them. Reclamation charges at the rate of Rs. 60 per acre for dry land and Rs. 100 per acre for wet lands were paid to them . A sum of Rs. 8,225 was incurred during the year. Total amount so far incurred was Rs. 84,750 and Rs. 66,915 respectively towards wet and dry lands.

Drinking Water Facilities

Six drinking water wells were provided with a cost of Rs. 11,975. There was adequate supply of water during the year.

Village Site Plan.

A model lay out in respect of first and second colony was prepared and provision for public utility such as road, school buildings, society, play-ground and bus stand etc., houses have come up on the sites allotted to the settlers as per site plan approved by the Committee.

Co-operative Society.

A multi-purpose Co-operative Society was functioning during the year. Cash credit loan to the settlers were obtained by the society from the District Bank and advance to the settlers. The management of the society had done its best by rendering timely help to the settlers by way of cash, land and distribution of controlled articles to the settlers at fixed prices.

Educationl Facilities

Two schools are being run in the colony for the behefit of school going children. These schools are under the control of the Education Department.

Public Conveyance

M.S.R.T.C. have arranged to fly daily buses between Hunsur and the colony for the benefit of the settlers.

Loans

With a view to provide necessary facilities to the settlers to bring their lands under plough and to extend necessary help in raising crop, etc., several kinds of loan were granted to them. Out of the loan granted to the settlers a sum of Rs. 10,711 were repaid towards bullock and cart loan.

General

This is one of the model scheme initiated by the Government to rehabilitate the landless Ex-servicemen. The colony has contributed much to raise the living standards of the Ex-Servicemen and their family.

(iv) Nirashirithara Parihara Kendra, Bangalore

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

During the year 1966 2,030 beggars were arrested. There were two beggars in the Receiving Centre at the beginning of the year. The details of the persons released were as follows :—

Opening Balance	2
Released by Receiving Officer ..	1335
Released by Court	108
Detained	1
Escaped	1
Bail	1
Closing Balance	8
Detained by Court	512
Disposals Total	1968

Activities of the Relief Centre.

The details of the maintenance of the inmates and releases were as follows :—

Opening Balance	147
Transferred from Receiving centre after commital by Court.	512
Returned from Hospital after treatment.	9
Escaped beggar returned to Kendra.	1
Total Receipts for the year ..	669

Disposals :—

Released on surety as per Court order	12
Released after recovery of maintenance charges.	48
Released after expiry of time fixed by the court.	312
Sent to various Hospitals for treatment.	43
Escaped	22
Deaths of inmates in the Kendra ..	12
Closing Balance at the end of the year	220
Total disposals	669

At the close of the year, there were 220 inmates in the Relief Centre.

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Arrest of Leper Beggars.

The separate unit meant for inmates suffering from leprosy started functioning from 20th May 1964 and special drugs were provided for treatment of these Inmates. Such of the Inmates that could not be treated within the available drugs in the Kendra Dispensary were sent to the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, from time to time. This step has considerably decreased the number of destitute lepers in the city.

Education

The primary school attached to this kendra continued to educate the child Inmates and the children of members of the staff of this Kendra.

Local Relief Committee, Mysore.

The activities of this committee started in 1949 with a committee of 12 members.

During the year 561 beggars were arrested and there were 49 beggars at the beginning of the year making a total of 610. The details of the persons released were as follows:—

Released by officer-in-charge	..	323
Released by Court ..	..	64
Death ..	..	1
Released after expiry of time	..	176
Total disposal ..	..	564

(v) State Five-Year Plan

The year 1965-66 was the final year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The size of the Annual Plan for the year as approved by the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 56.16 crores with a gap of Rs. 8 crores which could be operated when resources became available during the course of the year, the Central assistance communicated for the year being Rs. 33 crores.

The distribution of outlay under broad heads of development was as indicated below:—

		Rs. in crores.
Agriculture Programmes	..	11.82
C.D. and Co-operation	..	4.34
Irrigation	..	6.00
Power	..	16.85
Industry and Mining	..	2.65
Transport and Communications	..	3.33
Social Services	..	11.05
Miscellaneous	..	0.12
Total	..	56.16

The Pakistani aggression in September 1965 necessitated diversion of resources to meet the Defence requirements and the schemes and projects in the Plan had to be reviewed. In view of the financial stringency of the State Government and the National Emergency the size of the Plan had to be pruned down.

As against the original provision of Rs. 56.16 crores made in the year's Plan Budget, the expenditure actually incurred during the year was of the Order of Rs. 45.02 crores, thus bringing the total Third Plan expenditure of the State to Rs. 247.58 crores. The State Third Plan envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores and speaking in terms of expenditure the financial targets were almost achieved.

The progress achieved under some heads of development during the Third Five-Year Plan in general is indicated briefly in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

The Third Five Year Plan had programmed to step up food production in the State by 10 lakh tons, *i.e.*, to raise the level of production to 48.5 lakh tons. However, the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan did not record a figure which could match this target. Seasonal conditions during that year were exceptionally unfavourable and the Department of Statistics estimated that food production in that year totalled only 32.02 lakh tons. The Third Plan however was not without achievements on the agricultural front. The Intensive District Agricultural Programme was taken up for implementation in Mandya District during 1961-62. By the end of the Third Plan 86 per cent of the farmers in the district had been covered by the programme. It has been estimated that the programme resulted in a 33.7 per cent increase over the production figure of the base year. All the four principal crops in the District Paddy, Dry ragi, irrigated ragi, sugarcane—registered a remarkable increase in per acre yields. The third Plan also marked the completion of the organisation of the extension net work. Hybrid varieties of seed were introduced for the first time. Twenty-seven additional seed farms were established in the State and notable progress was achieved in the production of foundation and registered seed. 1,18,212 tons of fertiliser was distributed in the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan as against 49,775 tons distributed in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. Considerable progress was achieved in the implementation of such schemes as plant protection, introduction of improved agricultural practices and the schemes relating to commercial crops.

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Horticulture

During the Third Five-Year Plan targets under almost all schemes were achieved. Under the Fruit Development Scheme as against a target of raising new orchards over 15,000 acres, orchards were raised in an area of 22,000 acres. Equally notable progress was made under other schemes. 6,000 acres were brought under the Vegetable Development Schemes. Under the Intensive Cultivation of Vegetable Scheme 8,489 acres were brought under cultivation as against a target of 8,700 acres. 75,000 acres were brought under Cashew as against a target of 73,680 acres; but it was under the Coconut Development Scheme that the programme registered the most impressive advance during the Third Plan. 17.50 lakhs of quality coconut seedlings were supplied as against a target of 4.50 lakhs seedlings.

Notable advance was also made in the implementation of Plantation Crop Programmes falling within the purview of the Horticultural Department. 4,368 hectares were covered under the Pepper Development Schemes as against a target of 4,000 acres. 3,950 acres were covered by the Cardamom Development Scheme as against a target of 3,500 acres. In general therefore, the Third Plan was a period of considerable achievements in Horticulture.

Minor Irrigation

The expenditure on the minor irrigation schemes under the P.W.D. sector displayed a tendency to outstrip allocations. During the Third Five-Year Plan as against an approved allocation of Rs. 850 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1,608 lakhs was expended. Consistent with these trends in financial outlays achievements in physical targets also overshot the targets, as can be seen from the following figures.

	Target in 000 acres.			*Achievements in 000 acres.*		
	Old	*New*	*Total*	*Old*	*New*	*Total*
Third Five Year Plan.	120.9	× 58.6	= 179.5	202.0	× 136.3	= 338.3

The pogress made in respect of minor irrigation schemes under the griculture and Forest Department sector/Revenue Department sector was also satisfactory.

Animal Husbandry

During the Third Five-Year Plan the Intensive Cattle Development Scheme for key-village blocks, the Scheme for Establishing Insemination Centres, the Scheme for introducing Dairy breeds and the scheme for Distribution of Bulls were implemented. Two key-village blocks were added and by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan there were 26 key-village blocks in the State. A Bull Calf Rearing Centre was started at Birur. There were a total of 149 artificial insemination centres and sub-centres by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Scientific feeding and livestock management practices were demonstrated in key-village blocks. Equally notable progress was made in the matter of provision of veterinary facilities and cattle disease control. 75 rural veterinary dispensaries were sanctioned during the Third Five-Year Plan bringing the total number of Institutions to 612.

Dairying & Milk Supply

Considerable progress was achieved during the Third Plan in dairying. The milk supply schemes at Kudligi and Hubli-Dharwar were expended and pilot projects were started at Belgaum and Mysore. A Danish Model Dairy Farm under the programme of Indo-Danish Co-operation was established at Hessarghatta. A herd of 30 pedigree Holestian Friestan cows and bulls were received as figts from Australia and they have been sationed at Hessarghatta.

The Bangalore Dairy was commissioned in January 1965. However due to inadequate supplies of milk it could not reach the targetted capacity of 53,000 litres of milk per day.

Forests

In the Third Plan period considerable emphasis was laid on the expansion of the area under teak. An amount of Rs. 43 lakhs was expended on the scheme as against a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs and an extent of 43,300 acres was planted by teak. The scheme for matchwood plantation, the scheme for developing minor forest produce,the scheme for rehabilitation of degraded forests and the scheme for development of communications were among the important schemes implemented in the Third Plan. An extent of 15,728 acres was brought under matchwood plantation at a cost of Rs. 15.31 lakhs. The Third Five-Year Plan also witnessed remarkable progress at developing rubber and linaloam plantations. An extent of 1,280 acres was brought under rubber plantation and an almost equal extent was brought under linaloam plantations. A comparatively large sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was expended on the scheme for rehabilitation of degraded forests and this enabled the Forest Department to upgrade an extent of 44,846 acres. An amount of Rs. 12.43 lakhs was expended on the development of communications in forest areas and 18 miles of road were laid. A part of the amount was also expended on repairing the existing roads. Considerable progress was also achieved in introducing newer techniques of forest utilisation and in the development of Game Sanctuaries.

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Co-operative

Credit :—During the Third Five-Year Plan 1,730 service co-operatives, 74 branches of District Central Co-operative Banks and 55 Primary Land Development Banks have been established ; 200 supervisors and 55 Land Valuation Officers have been appointed. In addition a sum of Rs. 22.7 lakhs has been given to village societies and District Central Co-operative Banks towards outright grants for bad debt reserves.

Marketing :—Under 'Marketing' the principal achievements during the Third Five-Year Plan were the strengthening of 114 Primary Marketing Societies, as also the Apex Marketing Societies and grant of assistance to 5 Arecanut Marketing Societies. 26 Grading Units were set up.

Storage :—During the Third Five-Year Plan 139 medium size godowns,923 rural godowns, 34 godowns by processing societies and 1 big godown were granted assistance to the tune of Rs. 102 lakhs.

Co-operative Farming :—During the Third Five-Year Plan 241 co-operative farming societies were organised in 19 pilot projects. Outside the pilot projects 128 co-operative farming societies were organised.

Irrigation

In addition to the 26 projects taken up during the First and Second Plan period, 4 Major and 6 Medium Projects were taken up in the Third Plan period. The estimated cos of these 10 new schemes taken up in the Third Plan is Rs. 11,523 lakhs. The irrigation potential under these new schemes is 11,32,650 acres. The expenditure incurred on all these 36 schemes during the Third Plan period was 3,169 lakhs. The creation of potential and utilisation during the Third Five-Year Plan period was 4.29 and 3.97 lakhs acres. The cumulative potential and utilisation at the end of Third Five-Year Plan was 9.03 and 6.88 lakh acres.

Power

The generating capacity in the State at the end of the Third Five Year Plan was of the order of 447 M.W.

Out of the 26,000 villages in Mysore 5,516 were served by electricity by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the number of villages electrified in the Third Five-Year Plan itself being 1,448. It is significant to note that the target of rural electrification for the Third Five-Year Plan was only 970 villages.

There are about 1,80,000 Irrigation wells in the State Of these, 42,288 were serviced by electricity by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, itself 25,469 pump sets were serviced as against a target of 21,000 pump sets.

Industries

The single major item of expenditure under Large and Medium Industries during the Third Five Year Plan was the New Government Electric Factory which was started in Technical collaboration with Ms. AEG. of West Germany. On this project alone an expenditure of over a $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores was incurred during the Third Five Year Plan. The total production of Switch Gears and Boards during the Plan period was of the order of Rs. 89 lakhs. Expansion programmes were also implemented in respect of Government Porcelain Factory; the Government Central Workshop, Mercara, the Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna; the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan and the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore. The Sandal wood Oil Factory at Shimoga was also modernised.

The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation was brought into existence in the year 1964. The Corporation is intended to help the existing and new Industries either by way of direct subscription to their share capital or by under writing, issuing guarantees and extending loans.

Village and Small Industries.

Hand-looms:—In the Third Five Year Plan the scheme of rebate on sale of handloom cloth was continued till 31st March 1964. The estimated sale effected was 40 million yards. As against a target of 7,000 weavers, 2,712 were brought into the Co-operative fold by providing assistance towards share capital under the scheme of the Reserve Bank of India, assistance of the order of Rs. 125 lakhs was extended to Cotton Handloom weavers Co-operative Societies. Loans towards working capital were also given for 567 silk handlooms. 350 houses were constructed. The State Government participated in the share capital of the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and three District Industrial Co-operative Banks of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. 1,500 looms and 121 warping drums were supplied to weavers.

Powerlooms:—During the Third Five Year Plan, 1763 Power looms have been installed in 210 Power Loom Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Small Scale Industries:—During the Third Five Year Plan, there were even model carpentry and Smithy centres in operation. In these centres, 865 candidates were trained and in addition, articles worth Rs. 5.83 lakhs were sold. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 13.12 lakhs was given to the Industrial Co-operatives. Two Sales Emporia one for marketing leather goods and the other for non-leather goods were opened. Two raw material depots, one for iron and steel, coal and coke, etc., and another for leather and leather industries were started. 11 Training-*cum*-servicing

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centres in the Community Development areas were started. Block loans of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs was disbursed to the small Scale Industrialists through the Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank. Necessary machinery and equipment were purchased for the establishment of three common facility centres in the Industrial Estates.

Industrial Estates :—During the Third Plan period, it was programmed to construct 30 new Industrial Estates, so that there would be 38 of them by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The physical target was to complete 300 industrial work sheds. However, due to difficulties in land acquisition and the limited finances provided, construction could be taken up only in 10 new Industrial Estates at the rate of 6 sheds per estate. Of this, only four estates were completed during the third Plan. 65 new work sheds were also completed in the estates taken up during the Second Plan. Thus the total number of Estates completed by the end of the Third Plan was 12, the total number of work sheds being 216.

Handicrafts :—During the Third Five Year Plan 64 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies were given financial assistance in the form of Working Capital, Share Capital, Loan and Managerial cost. 340 candidates were imparted training in various handi-crafts. In the year 1963, the Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation was formed with a view to taking up production and marketing of handi-crafts. All the Sales Emporia run by the Department of Industries were brought under its control and management. In order to provide quality articles to consumers, in important and well-known handi-crafts, like sandal wood, ivory and bidriware especially of the exportable variety, a Quality Marketing Scheme was taken up. In this connection, laboratory was set up at the Chamarjendra Technical Institute, Mysore to test raw material used in the manufacture of sandal wood and in-lay articles. Three Pilot Productions two for pottery and one for Lacquer-were ware set up and about 75 varieties of utility and artistic articles were manufactured in these Centres.

Sericulture :—Sericulture is among the most prominent Cottage Industries in the State.

The following figures will show the progress achieved in Sericulture during the period 1955-56 to 1965-66.

		1955-56	1965-66
1.	Area under mulberry in lakhs ..	1.25	1.80
2.	Number of families engaged (in lakhs)	0.65	0.90
3.	Number of families indirectly engaged (in lakhs.)	1.00	1.30

4.	Production of raw silk (in lakhs lbs.)	16.00	24.00
5.	Production of filature raw silk (in lakhs lbs.)	0.60	3.00
6.	Production of charka silk (in lakh lbs.)	15.25	12.50
7.	Production of Domestic Basin silk (in lakhs lbs.)	0.15	8.50
8.	Number of Government Grainages ..	25	52
9.	Number of Licensed Seed Preparers wided Graineurs.	180	450
10.	Production of Foreign Race Disease Free layings (in lakhs).	500	8.00
11.	Production of Mysore Race Disease Free layings (in lakhs).	25.00	45.00
12.	Production of Cross Breed Layings in Government Grainages (in lakhs).	..	175.00
13.	Number of Seed Rearers :—		
	(*a*) Mysore ..	5,250	9,000
	(*b*) Foreign Race ..	600	1,250
14.	Number of Filatures ..	5	6
15.	Number of basins installed ..	1,300	1,650
16.	Number of basins working ..	400	1,250
17.	Number of Charkas ..	4,500	3,250
18.	Number of Domestic Basins ..	100	3,000
19.	Area under Grafts in acres ..	150	3.50
20.	Number of grafts distributed (in lakhs)	1.65	2.75
21.	Number of Chawki Rearing Centres	..	107

Education

An amount of Rs. 14.98 crores was spent in general education during the third plan. The number of enrolled pupils in junior and primary schools increased from 25.31 lakhs in 1960-61 to 36.56 lakhs in 1965-66. The number of primary schools rose from 27,050 to 31,503. The total number of primary school teachers increased from 72,569 in 1960 to 90,180 in 1965-66.

The total number of secondary schools nearly doubled from 778 in 1960-61 to 1,491 in 1965-66 and the number of Secondary School teachers increased by 62 per cent. Ten Government High Schools were established. An interesting feature of secondary eduction during this period was the contribution made by private citizens. Seven hundred and three High Schools were established by private educational socicties and organisations.

Remarkable progress was made in collegate education during the third plan. The total number of colleges in the State increased from 52 in 1960-61 to 82 in 1965-66. Bangalore University was established in 1966. Mysore University moved its campus and began an ambitious programme for expanded development. A College of Music and Dance was began in 1965-66 while Karnatak University expanded its research programmes and post-graduate Departments.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

The Directorate of Collegiate Education introduced two year Master Degree Course in Home Science in H.D. Institute of Home Science in Bangalore. Labrary and Laboratory facilities were improved. Facilities which come under the jurisdication of the Director were improved. In the field of Technical Education, courses in Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy were commenced at the Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Suratkal. Five new polytechnics were established. One School for Arts and Crafts together with the 6 new junior Technical schools of secondary education were started.

Health

During the Third Five Year Plan, 104 Primary Health Centres were established against the planned target of 116. Primary Health Centres have been provided with adequate staff. During the Third Five Year Plan medical facilities were extended to rural areas and Health Unit Dispensaries were established. Each of these Centres serves 15,000 people. Eighty-four Health Units-*cum*-Dispensaries were established during this period. Priority was accorded to the training programme of Health Visitors, Auxiliary Midwives, Nurses, Health Inspectors, Technicians, etc. Training Centres for these various categories were established.

The drive to eradicate communicable disease was intensified during the Third Plan. More than 14 Units of the National Malaria Eradication Programme were established. Two Leprosy Centres were upgraded during the plan. A training Centre was started to impart training to medical officers and social workers for the control of leprosy. The School Health Services received attention during this period and a machinery has been evolved at the State and District periphere levels, in order to assess the progress of school health programmes. Facilities granted to medical colleges and hospitals were extended. One thousand three hundred and fifty additional beds were provided to various hospitals. The construction of building to house the various medical colleges and hospitals were accelerated during this period. The admission capacity of the Dental College was extended and assistance was given to Institutions in the field of Indian Medicine. During the Third Plan three T.B clinics were established with the fu ture objective of having a clinic in each Distrct. Two mobile units were attached to the T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres and at the end of the plan two million people were treated by the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme. The Drugs Control Organisation was improved during the Third Plan period

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archaeology and Museums

1. ARCHAEOLOGY

Exploration and Excavation.

The charcoal samples collected during the excavations conducted at the T. Narasipur site during the previous year were got examined at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. The results reported by the Institute confirmed the age of the site to be about 2,000 B. C. The report about the excavations conducted at T. Narasipur during the previous five seasons is under preparation. Several monuments were inspected during the year in connection with the scrutiny of estimates of which mention may be made of the Shanthinatha Basti at Jinanathapura, Fort at Raichur and Fort at Turuvanur. During the survey work, megalithic sites at Bagewadi, Jalwadgi, Mallikarjunapura and Mundwad, all in the Mundargi taluk, were noticed. In the Nagar Taluk Sri Virabhadra temple, an old chalukya monument, was discovered at Basavapur. It has the usual Garbagruha, Sukanasi, Navaranga and Porch built on a high basement. The pillars are stout with cubical base and octagonal shaft. The peculiarity of the temple lies in its gabled roofing built with large slabs. At Mulgund a large Jina image carved in relief on the hillock behind a Jain Basti was discovered. The old Siddheswara temple discovered at Doni near Dambal has a stepped pyramidal Vimana.

Epigraphy.

A copper plate record consisting of three plates with ring and seal was discovered at Bagewadi in Mundargi taluk. It belongs to the Vijayanagar King Harihara II and is dated in Saka 1321. It records the grant of a village named after Harihar converting it to sixty writtis made to various Brahmins.

Treasure Trove.

Eight hoards consisting of gold coins, silver coins and some ornaments were received by the Department for study. A hoard of 7 Virarayi fanams was reported to have been discovered at Haranahalli village in Channagiri Taluk. Virarayi fanams are tiny gold coins belonging probably to the Hoysala period. Another treasure trove hoard discovered at Ganjigatte village Kalghatki taluk, was received through the Deputy Commissioner, Dharwar District. This hoard consisted of 7 gold Varahas having elephant on the obverse and floral design on the reverse. These probably belong to the Ganga period. In addition to these coins, there were also one

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Putali, two gold pieces, silver bangles and bangle pieces and two silver Kadagas. The important hoard discovered during the year comes from H.A.L. Airport, Bangalore. It consists of 251 silver coins issued by the Roman emperors Augustus and Tiberius. The preserce of this hoard within the Bangalore area proves beyond doubt that there mere trade relations between the Mediterranean Coast and this place. The hoard has been acquired for the Coin Cabinet for distribution among the various museums in the State and also for sale. In Kauthal village, Manvi taluk, Raichur district, twenty two gold coins were discovered in the Gavtana lands which were received through the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. These coins belong to the Vijayanagara dynasty and are of the Varaha type. Thirteen of them are of seated Balakrishna type issued by Krishnadevaraya and the remaining 9 coins are of Gandabherunda type issued by Achutaraya. A large hoard of 676 Silver coins mostly belonging to the East Indian Company and the silver Rupees of William IV and Queen Victoria, discovered at Hunsgi Village, Shorapur taluk, have also been acquired to the Coin Cabinet of tne Department. At Kirangi village in Gulbarga taluk, five gold lumps with no dye-striking were discovered. Since they had no Archaeological significance, they were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Gulbarga district, Gulbarga for disposal. At Kamalapura in Hospet taluk while digging in the forebay of Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme, another Hoard consisting of 107 Varaha type gold coins belonging to the Vijayanagara king Devaraya II was discovered. These coins were acquired to the Coin Cabinet, of the Department and a few duplicate coins were distributed to the various Museums in the State. Still another hoard received for study was discovered at Polenahalli village in Madhugiri taluk. It consists of 126 gold coins of Varaha and half-varaha types 5 coins of debased gold and some ornaments. The coins of this hoard were also acquired to the Coin Cabinet of the Department, while the ornaments were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, Tumkur, for disposal.

MUSEUMS

Government Museum, Bangalore.

In the Government Museum Bangalore, several improvements were made. Suitably designed modern wooden pedestals were acquired for displaying the sculptures in the Sculpture Gallery. Among the outstanding art objects, wooden and stone sculptures, acquired for the Museum mentioned may be made of the following.

(i) The delicate works of art by late Sri K. Venkatappa, unrivalled for their delicacy and technique employed. Sivatandava, Dronacharya teaching archery, Kanva blessing

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Sakuntala, Ekalavya and Siddhartha's departure, all his masterpieces, have been transferred to the Museum from the Ravindra Kala Kshetra for proper display.

(ii) Twenty one wooden sculpture of late Major Raja Ram have been acquired to the Museum and it is proposed to display them in a separate gallery to be named after the sculptor.

(iii) One python and Rabbits group was acquired to the Natural History Section of the Museum.

(iv) Fourteen stray stone sculptures of about the late Ganga period lying round about Begur near Bangalore, were collected and preserved in the Museum.

The Educational film programmes were continued in the Museum during the year. It was decided to levy fees at 10 paise per adult and 5 paise per child with effect from 1st April 1965 for admission to the Government Museum, Bangalore. A total number of 2,55,340 visitors (2,09,219 adults 34,484 children, 10,728 students and 909 teachers) went round the Museum during the year. A sum of Rs. 22,646–10 was collected by way of admission fee.

The Srimanthi BaiMemorial Government Museum, Mangalore.

Several improvements for proper display of specimens in the galleries were made. Concealed lighting system adopted in the Museum has become very effective in displaying the delicate plaster-casts and other art objects. Among the important acquisitions of the Museum during the year, mention may be made of paintings, a tiger by late Sri Manjaiah Heggade of Dharmasthala, Abhisarika by Sri B. K. Hiremath of Gadag, "Returning from Fair" by Sri M. V. Minajgi, which were all received as presentations to the Museum. Five gold coins from the Bajatur hoard and some copper coins were added to the Numismatic section of the Museum. A beautiful wooden carving of Chamundeswari in Sandalwood was also acquired through the Arts Purchase Committee.

Since the Educational activities of the Museum are attracting school children and other visitors, a 26 MM sound Projector has been acquired to the Museum for conducting weekly filmshows.

Finance

The expenditure of the Department of the Archeology and Museums were Rs. 1,24,901 under normal and 9,376 under plan scheme and Rs. 76,916 under normal and 42,421 under plan schemes respectively. Receipts of the Deptt. amounted to Rs. 26,216 during the year.

(ii) The Department of Printing Stationery and Publications

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BANGALORE

Establishment.

The total strength of the Government Central press, Bangalore at the year was 1350 (1350) out of which 870 (870) were on the permanent establishment.

Out-Turn of Work.

A comparative statement of the work turned out in composing, printing, binding, typecasting, litho and offset and Photo Zinc branches for the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1964–65	1965–66
1.	Standard pages composed (pages of assorted sizes).	91,703	79,725
2.	Impressions printed ..	10,27,00,062	11,04,60,245
3.	Books Bound ..	56,65,809	46,99,712
4.	Numbering Impressions ..	59,03,159	42,72,001
5.	Ruling Impressions ..	30,01,395	72,08,230
6.	Embosing Impressions ..	12,75,263	2,72,875
7.	Types Cast (lbs.) ..	41,984	36,123½
8.	Offset printing impressions.	1,13,30,779	1,71,45,720
9.	Line Blocks (Sq. Inches) ..	21,027	23,455
10.	Line Blocks (in colour sq. inches).	1,049	2,479
11.	Half-tone Blocks (Sq. inches).	15,731	20,284

Legislature Work :—The work connected with the Houses of Legislature was promptly attended to in spite of many items having been received at short notice. The out-turn of work was as indicated below :—

OUT-TURN

	1964–65	1965–66
Number of pages	15,571	12,550

Mysore Gazette

During the year 52 (52) issues (both in Engilsh and Kannada) of the Weekly *Mysore Gazette* and 232 (316) English and 8 (6) Kannada Extraordinary Gazette, were issued. The cost of printing of the *Mysore Gazette* during the year amounted to Rs. 14,51,438.27 (Rs. 15,97,360.00)while the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,12,706.85 (Rs. 86,150.57).

Miscel aneous Receipts

The total amount realised on account of work done for paying departments exclusive of book adjustment was Rs. 4,06,955.55 (Rs. 3,34,657.70). In addition a sum of Rs. 38,922.12 (Rs. 25,319.44) was realised against works executed for an Indian University and by sale of paper cuttings and waste materials.

Printing and Binding

The cost of paper and binding materials consumed for printing and binding work done during the year was Rs. 19,84,339.15 (Rs. 15,88,261.33).

Plant and Machinery.

The value of plant and machinery as on 31st March 1966 after providing for depreciation to the extent of Rs. 1,53,694.75 and additions made during the year amounting to Rs. 1,45,245.10 (Rs. 4,74,156.46) was Rs.17,52,401.25 (Rs. 17,71,703.99).

Stores.

The value of articles received in the stores petty plant and dead-stock, inclusive of opening balance was Rs. 8,32,332.53 (Rs. 7,31,604.21). The value of balance of articles as on 31st March 1966 was Rs. 5,82,139.91 (Rs. 6,07,040-06) after deducting the value of articles of Rs. 3,00,192.62 issued.

Expenditure

	1964-65	1965-66
1. Expenditure distributed over different sections of the press based on the principles of costing	43,62,900 88	53,27,542 35
2. Expenditure of the Mechanical Branch *i.e.*, wages over-time and charge of materials, power consumed and distributed among different sections of the Press	28,020 50	38,262 66
3. Expenditure of establishment over-head charges of type Foundry including lead metal, old types and quotation consumed casting of types	1,30,069 56	2,30,506 96
Total	45,20,990 99	55,96,311 97

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GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MERCARA

Accidents

All the records in the Government Branch Press, Mercara were destroyed in the accidental fire which occured in the early hours of 31st December 1965. The work of the Press was started after a short break of eight days in the temporary building in the Fort Area.

All the items of equipment and materials could be salvaged, since the machinery were all in tact.

The total loss on account of the fire accident as estimated at Rs. 1,15,232.90.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, DHARWAR

Establish-ment

The strength of the establishment was 69 (64).

Out-Turn of Work.

A comparative statement of out-turn of work for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 is given below:—

		1964–65	1965–66
1.	Number of works received..	594	741
2.	Number of works despatched.	532	602
3.	Number of forms printed ..	883	2,192
4.	Pages of all sizes composed	2,260	882
5.	Printing impressions ..	1,01,12,116	1,06,81,864
6.	Number of books bound ..	1,18,694	2,80,549
7.	Numbering impressions	12,55,106	46,30,595

Plant.

Types and plant of value of Rs. 8,825.21 (Rs. 21,682.15) were received at the Branch Press from the Central Press, Bangalore during the year. The value of paper received at the Branch Press from the Government Stationery Depot was Rs. 51,728.86.

4, GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, GULBARGA

Establish-ment.

The total establishment of the Press as on 31st March 1965 was 65 (65.)

The details of out-turn of work was as indicated below :— Out-turn of Work.

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1964–65	1965–66
1.	Number of works received	396	365
2.	Number of works despatched.	348	299
3.	Number of forms printed	661	873
4.	Pages of all sizes composed	2,507	3,240
5.	Standard pages of folio size composed.	1,959	2,550
6.	Printing impressions ..	62,31,640	67,25,203
7.	Number of books and booklets bound.	1,19,079	7,50,444
8.	Number of registers bound	14,849	7,414
9.	Number of pads ..	49,204	58,400
10.	Numbering impressions ..		
	(a) in single ..	1,03,400	7,25,880
	(b) in duplicate ..	14,76,800	1,00,700
11.	Number of ruling impressions	3,91,600	1,43,900

The total value of plant as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 92,595.87 (Rs. 99,940–15) Value of Plant.

5. Government Central Book Depot Bangalore

During the year publications of Government and Government Departments and Text Books were stocked and sold as usual in the Book depot as well as through the recognised book sellers. Publications

The sale of Text Books was carried through Recognised Book sellers of Bangalore City. Bulk supplies of Books were made to the other Book Depot centres according to the distribution statements supplied by the superintendent, Government Text Book Press, Mysore. Text Books were released through the Book sellers before the re-opening of the schools. There was no scarcity of text books during the year. Sale of Text Books.

Credit notes of a total value of Rs. 4,851—05 were issued during the year on the Railways to despatch Cumulative Records to the various High schools in the State.

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Sales Receipts.

The total value of issues during the year was Rs. 6,85, 203–70 (Rs. 18,51,644–94) and the total amount realised through retail sales section during the year was Rs. 1,01,161–46.

6. GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, BANGALORE

Purchases

As ordered by Government indent for papers to the extent of 1304.864 M. Tons and 48 M. Tons of straw boards was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, who allocated the requirements of papers on 9 mills.

Bulk quantities of drawing materials and other Stationery articles were obtained through the Stores Purchase Committee. Small quantities in urgent cases were purchased directly after inviting short term quotations from the several local firms under the powers vested with the Director of Printing Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.

A sum of Rs. 27,750–08 (Rs. 42,122–48) was incurred towards the freight charges on consignment of papers received from several mills.

English Typewriters.

During the year 425 (335) typewriters of different makes were purchased from the approved firms on the Director General of supplies and Disposals Rate contract. 499 (113 standard typewriters and 6 (4) Portable typewriters were issued to the several Departments, during the year leaving a balance of only 39 (113) standard typewriters.

Kannada Typewriters.

No purchase of these typewriters was made during the year. Out of 102 Kannada typewriters, 8 were supplied to Government offices leaving a balance of 94.

Value of Stock (Printing Paper Stationery Articles and Typewriters Etc.)

Opening balance at the beginning of the year.		Rs. 49,82,774–69 (Rs. 50,32,943–29)
New stocks during the year	..	Rs. 30,84,798–91 (Rs. 31,52,000–96)
Stock handled during the year	..	Rs. 80,67,573–60 (Rs. 81,84,944–25)
Value of issues during the year	..	Rs. 34,90,419–87 (Rs. 32,02,169–56)
Balance at the end of the year	..	Rs. 45,77,153–73 (Rs. 49,82,774–69)

A sum of Rs. 2,83,450–01 (Rs. 32,15,311–84) was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 14,06,671–57 (Rs. 12,46,514–73). Realisation

The realisation during the year on account of sale by auction of baleplanks unserviceable articles like gree baize, dealwood boxes and gunny bags was Rs. 5,62,224 (Rs. 6,236.28) and of 81 old and unserviceable typewriters and duplicators was Rs. 32,982–00 (Rs. 28,161–10).

Expenditure on the establishment and contingencies of the stationery depot during the year was Rs. 1,04,695–74 (Rs. 95,823–03). Expenditure

The quantities of gifts papers received during the the year from Australia and Sweeden were as indicated below :— Gift Papers

Sl. No.	*Name of the Country*	*Variety of paper*	*Quantity received*	*Issues*
			M.T.	M.T.
1.	Australia ..	White printing paper (Double Demy Size) ..	102—380	102—320
		White printing paper (Double fool-scape). ..	0—436	6—560
2.	Sweeden ..	Colour cover paper White Printing paper (quad-crown size)	522.660	360–578
		Colour cover paper ..	47.520	36.228

(iii) The Stores Purchase Department

The total value of the Orders placed by the Stores Purchase Department in India and abroad during the year amounted to Rs. 2,64,98,492.93 (Rs. 1,06,75,205.33), due to the fact that in Government Order No. PWD 207 ESM 61, dated 5th May 1961 purchases required for the major power and irrigation projects were brought within the perview of the Ad-hoc-Committee. Other reasons were national emergency. Purchases

The expenditure on account of establishment advertisement charges and contingencies including clearing charges amounted to Rs. 1,00,63,048.07 (Rs. 1,11,91,570.35). Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred including customes duties, landing charges, harbour dues, Commission paid to agents for services rendered by them and some incidential charges amounted to Rs. 98,95,132.

The total revenue realised by the sale of tender forms and registration fees paid by the firms was Rs. 40,692–20 (Rs. 36,968.10) and Rs. 3,550.00 (Rs. 3,200.00) respectively. Finance

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(iv) Department of Publicity and Information

Presses Releases.

"Today's Press at a Glance" was a daily production of the Press section containing abstract of newspapers of the State from Kannada, English, Marathi and some important outside papers, covering important day-to-day-topics, news and editorial comments relating to food situation economic condition and several schemes and programmes of Government.

Files of newspapers received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 were as usual recorded and important news cuttings from papers on subjects pertaining to the State Government were indexed and preserved for reference.

News

During the year two hundred Press Notes and nine hundred twenty news items both in English and Kannada covering important activities of Government were released to the Press.

Press Conferences

Fifty Press Conferences were organised during the year.

Exhibitions.

The Department participated in eight exhibitions during the year.

Attractive stalls were put up and large photographs of several development programmes and welfare measures undertaken by Government were displayed at those stalls and publicity literature was distributed.

Photographic Section.

The newspapers freely used the photographs supplied by the Department in respect of important development schemes. State functions, visits of V.I.Ps. and tours of Ministers were covered.

Four hundred photo coverages were giver during the year, two thousand photos of tourist interest were taken and used for purposes of publicity and seven thousand six hundred photo copies were supplied.

Publications Section.

The "Mysore Vani", Kannada monthly, was published up to March 1966 and the new Kannada Weekly "Janapada" was published instead. The English periodical "March of Mysore" was continued to be published. Special numbers of these two periodicals *viz.*, March of Mysore and Mysre Vani on the late Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri, were brought out. Special issue of "Janapada" Weekly

were published on the eve of the "Republic Day", "Rajyotsava Day" and Talakadu.

National Savings.

A number of folders and posters on National Savings scheme were brought out during the year. The "Savings" bilingual quarterly continued to be published during the year

Panchayat Raj.

The publication of the Kannada Monthly "Panchayati Rajya" was continued during the year in reference with a Budget Provision of Rs. 60,000. Twelve issues were regularly brought out, the print order being 8,500 copies per month, and distributed among all the village Panchayats, Taluk Boards, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. and M.Ps. of Mysore State. The Minister for Development continued to be the Chairman of the Editorial board and the Editor, "Panchayati Rajya" as the Convenor.

Rural Broadcasting

Four hundred and forty Community sets were procured during the year, thus bringing the total number of sets at the close of the year to 2750 sets. 26 Rural Broadcasting Centres fuctioned during the year and no new centres were opened. Three Regional Offices of the Assistant Radio Engineers were set up one each at Bangalore, Bijapur and Hassan, to effect better Supervision and quick implementation of the schemes, the object of which is to provide community receiving set to all the Villages in the State.

Radio Rural Forums.

A scheme under the Community Development which started in 1959 with 191 Forums as target has rapidly progressed and reached one thousand by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and a thousand more forums are proposed for the Fourth Plan.

During the First year of the Fourth Plan a scheme of organising listening clubs for Industrial and estate workers was taken up. Five clubs are working against the target of 25 for the year.

Free Radio Sets will be supplied durlng the year for Mahila Mandals.

The scheme has proved useful to the public and has been of help particularly to the villagers.

District Publicity Offices and Information Centres.

Three Divisional offices and twenty District Publicity units functioned during the year. These units with necessary equipments provided, carried on Field Publicity work efficiently.

Two State Level Information Centres one at Bangalore and the other at Hubli, continued to function with Seven District Information Centres in the State.

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An Information centre at Delhi and Tourist Information-*cum*-tourist centres at Panjim and Margoa were started during the year.

The District Publicity Offices and the Divisional Offices gave publicity through Film Shows and Press to the Development programmes and schemes of Government so far as they related to the respective Districts.

Commercial Publicity.

The Commercial Publicity Section Continued to handle the advertisements of the several Departments of the State. The total amount spent during the year on this behalf was Rs. 13,98,821 against the Budget Grant of Rs. 14,00,0.00. The newspapers, periodicals and special numbers which received Governments advertisements during the year, numbered 288.

Tourism Section.

Six Tourist Bureau one each at Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara, Hassan, Bijapur and Hospet functioned in addition to two Tourist Information Offices at Panjim and Margoa and helped the tourists with necessary information and guidance in securing accommodation and transport during their stay in these places.

Tourists houses at Krishnarajasagar, Mangalore (Kadri Hills) Jogfalls, Tungabhadra Dam site, Bijapur, Badami, Basava Kalyana, Bidar, Gulbarga, Mercara have been commissioned into service and construction in other important places is in progress.

(v) The Mysore Housing Board

General

During the year the Government of India Planning Commission allocated an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for advance action such as selection of site, preparation of project report, survey of raw material and placement of orders of machinery, etc., in respect of mechanised brick plant by the State Housing Board. Board took action to acquire the land and some machinery was purchased. The Board will take further necessary action to set up the Brick plant as soon as possible. The Board should try to accelerate the recovery of overdue loans according the dates and make regular payments to Government.

Function of the Board.

The Board continued to be in charge of the following schemes :—

(1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

(2) Low income Group Housing Scheme.

(3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

(4) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme for the Weaker Section of the Community.

( ) Supervision of the work done by the Local Bodies under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(6) Disbursement of funds to Local Bodies under Land Aquisition and Development Scheme.

Housing Programme and Progress

The Housing Programme of the Mysore Housing Board was sacnctioned by Government and a sum of Rs. 230.10 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Board for the implementation of various Housing Schemes. The progress of construction of works undertaken by the Board was as follows :—

Subsidised Inaustrial Housing Scheme:—The Plan provision was Rs. 29.00 lakhs and the target fixed was 500 tenements. As against this, a sum of Rs. 17.85 lakhs was spent and 240 tenements were completed.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :—A plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made in addition to Rs. 90 lakhs out of Life Insurance Corporation funds for the implementation of Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme. The target was fixed at 1500 under these schemes. A sum of Rs. 63.74 lakhs was spent and 655 houses were completed and 129 houses were under progress. Under Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme an expenditure of Rs. 7.88 lakhs was incurred and 230 houses were completed 166 houses were under progress. In addition to this, the Board advanced cash loans to individuals to the tune of Rs. 82.29 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (Non-Plan):—As against the release of Rs. 32.10 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 43.97 lakhs was incurred including the expenditure from the previous year's allocation and 155 houses were completed. Apart from this, the Board advanced a sum of Rs. 31.84 lakhs under this scheme.

Acquisition of developed land:—The Mysore Housing Board acquired lands at several places and took possession of developed sites for putting up tenements all over the State.

Financial

Financial position of the Board as on 31st March 1966 :—

		Rs.
Opening Balance	.. ..	1,90,93,260
Total Receipts	.. ..	3,07,62,170
	Grand Total ..	4,98,55,430
Total Payment	.. ..	3,90,45,186
	Closing Balance ..	1,08,10,244

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(vi) Statistics

Administration.

Shri M.A. Wali, M.A., B.Sc., continued to officiate as Director of Statistics during the year.

The strength of the Directorate at the end of the year was 662 including 45 gazetted officers.

Agricultural and Community Development Statistics.

The following types of Agricultural Statistics were collected, compiled and issued by the Department during the year :

(i) Rain fall data.

(ii) Weather and crop conditions.

(iii) Area and yield Statistics.

A total of 202 field experiments in the various Research Stations were analysed and the Statistical interpretations were communicated to the research workers.

Quarterly Reports of the Grow More Food Scheme for the year were compiled and issued..

The following Agricultural Surveys and Studies were conducted during the year:—

(1) Crop Estimation Surveys of food and non-food crops.

(2) Crop Estimation Surveys on fruits and vegetables.

(3) Rationalised supervision of area enumeration and preharvest estimates of crop acreages.

(4) Sample survey for the correct estimation of area and yield of Coconut and Arecannt.

(5) Sample Survey to estin ate the area brought under improved agricultural practices in the State.

(6) Block Level Estimates of agricultural production.

Statistics pertaining to the Progress achieved under the different sectors of the Community Development Programme implemented in the State were collected for the year 1965, and the annual and quarterly progress reports for the year were prepared.

The data-relating to the base line un-employement surveys conducted during the previous year in R.M.P.utilisation project were compiled.

A base line survey on Applied Nutrition Programme was initiated during the year in the Development Blocks of

Mandya, Dharwar, Gangavathi, Anekal, Somwarpet and Bagalkot.

Vital Statistics

The data pertaining to the State for the years 1964 and 1965 were collected and complied.

The data relating to Sample census of population, brith and death, conducted during the year 1963 was analysed for the rural area.

The scheme of Sample Registration continued from the previous year in 5 urban units of the States was completed and the data collected was furnished to the Registrar General of India for analysis. During the year preliminary arrangements to launch the full scale sample registration scheme in 150 rural units of the State were completed.

State Income Estimates.

The revision State Income Estimates for the year from 1956-57 to 1962-63 on the availability of more authoritative information both at current and constant prices was in progress during the end of the year. Income Estimates for the year 1960-61 to 1962-63 with regard to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Mining and Quarrying, Factory establishment and small enterprices were worked out during the year.

Price and Wage Statistics.

The Department continued to collect data on the following types of prices during the year and for constructing price index numbers:

(i) Whole-sale and retail prices of agricultural and non-agricultural Products.

(ii) Price of Raw silk, silk waste and cacoons in Bangalore Silk Market.

(iii) Farm (harvest) prices of agricultural commodities

(iv) Retail prices of consumer goods for ten centers in the State.

A uniform scheme for the collection of agricultural wages in two selected villages in each of the Taluks of all the Districts in the State was implemented during the year.

Census and Services.

The Departmentel conducted the following census and surveys of Socio-Economic nature:

1. Survey of Irrigation wells and pumpsets etc.
2. Survey of Handloom-industry in the State.
3. Census of Mysore Government Employees.

4. Census Employees in Statutory Boards, Corporations and Institutions.

5. Census of Employees in Municipalities.

6. Type-II studies on Kharif-Jowar.

7. Twentieth round of National Sample Survey.

Publications

The following publications were compiled and issued by the Department during the year.—

1. Quarterly bulletin of Statistics for the quarters ended September and December 1964 and March and June 1965.

5. Statistical abstract of Mysore 1962-63.

3. Statistical outline of Mysore 1963 and 1964.

4. Mysore State in Maps.

5. Mysore at a glance 1965.

6. Agricultural statistics in brief 1965.

7. Report on scheme for estimation of area and production of fruits and vegetables 1964-65.

8. Agricultural Prices in Mysore 1964.

9. Monthly bulletins of weekly index numbers and fortnightly prices relatives of wholesale and retail prices—monthly issues for March 1964 to December 1965.

10. Index numbers of agricultural production, area under Crops and agricultural productivity 1962-63 to 1964-65 (prepared and issued).

11. Linear and compound growth rates of agricultural production area under crops and agricultural productivity, 1952-53 to 1964-65 (prepared and issued).

12. A Picture of Mysore Budget 1965-66.

13. Economic Situation in Mysore State, Quarterly Reviews for the Quarters ended December 1964, March, June and September, 1965.

(vii) Mysore State Accounts Department

Cost of the Department

The cost of the Department for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 12,62,007 (Rs. 10,89,750). Under audit charges, a demand for Rs. 5,79,020.09 was raised during the year against several local bodies and other Institutions except Taluk Boards and the collection totalled Rs. 11,92,007.71; the balance outstanding recovery as on 31st March 1966 was Rs. 3,87,012.38 (Rs. 4,23,793).

Audit

During the year audit of 5,786 (5,602) Institutions including village panchayats, etc., was conducted. There were 5,719 audit reports excluding those relating to Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards pending as on 31st March 1966 (as against 5,421 on 31st March 1965). During the year 237 reports were disposed of finally.

During the year 36 cases amounting to Rs. 41,348.82 were recommended for taking surcharge proceedings against different Municipalities. At the close of the year 832 (796) cases involving Rs. 7,14,481.82 (Rs. 6,73,133.00) were pending.

The Department carried out audit of accounts of 4,877 Institutions consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Taluk Boards, during the year 1965-66 out of a toal number of 7,030 Institutions programmed. The percentage of Institutions audited during the year 1965-66 works out to 69 per cent of the total number of institutions programmed for audit.

Triple Benefit Scheme

The Triple Benefit Scheme was introduced with effect from 1st April 1963. During the year 1168 new accounts were opened bringing the total number of accounts to 1233 as on 31st March 1966.

(viii) Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments

Important Events

Special poojas and prayers were performed in all the Muzrai Institutions on Independence day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanti day and on 1st November 1965 being the 9th Anniversary of New State of Mysore.

Car festivals and annual jatras were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions as usual. The jatra of Cheluvarayaswamy at Melkote was not conducted due to scarcity conditions.

MSICEL-LANEOUS

The statistics of muzrai works done in the Districts were as shown below during the year:—

	Taluk office	Sub-Division offices	District office
1. No. of currents registered—			
(a) arrears	3,952	1,338	4,923
(b) present year	6,756	2,153	6,159
2. No. of currents closed.—			
(a) previous year ..	2,695	1,313	2,927
(b) present year	3,567	1,176	3,477
3. No. of Institutions for which scales were fixed	105	52	267
4. No. of Institutions Inspected in detail	367	311	553
5. No. of unauthorised alienations enquired into	1	..	..
6. No. of Institutions in the Treasury Pass Book accounts ..	2,291	1	2,671
(Shimoga District has only one S. B. account in each taluk).			
7. No. of enquiries under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation	..	9	13
8. No. of suits under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation ..	6	..	23

Muzrai Institutions

Muzrai Institutions in Old Mysore during the year—

1.	Major Institutions, temples ..	414
	Minor	1,543
	Village	12,556
2.	Major Mohammadan Institutions ..	23
	Minor	49
	Village	290
3.	Major Jain basties	6
	Minor	30
	Village	70
4.	Mutts	171
	Mutts under Government management	57
5.	Chattrams	39
6.	Rest houses	7
7.	Institutions of other religions ..	91

Grants.

1.	Bhatamanya	10
2.	Khaji	111
3.	Asare	26
4.	Nehmidars	69
5.	Kodigi Ready money inams ..	51

Succession to Mutts

There were no cases of succession of Matadhipaties during the year.

The following mutts continued to be under Government management during the year:—

(*a*) Sri Sringeri Sivaganga Mutt, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District.

(*b*) Sri Vyasarayaswamy Mutt, Sosale, T. Narasi pur Taluk, Mysore District.

(*c*) Sri Balakrishnanda Mutt, Talkad, T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District.

(*d*) Sri Topina Mutt at Mudukothore, T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District.

(*e*) Sri Volagere Mutt at T. Narasipur.

(*f*) Sri Channabasavesvaraswamy Mutt, Poorigali, Malavalli taluk, Mandya District and

(*g*) Sri Avani Mutt, Avani, Mulbagal taluk.

Institutions Outside the State.

Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi. This Institution is endowed with a total cash grant of Rs. 37,014–14 from the State funds and a further grant of Rs. 20,549–94 from Chatram Savings Fund for the various charties connected with the State Charties in Thirupati Thurumala Devasthanams and the maintenance of the four choultry buildings in Tirumalai hills, Lower Thirupati and Tiruchanur.

Forty-four thousand one hundred and sixteen pilgrims were provided with accommodation in the M.S.C. buildings,45 marriages and 53 upanayanams were performed by the pilgrims in these choultries. The pilgrims were given all necessary facilities for the conduct of marriages and upanayanams.

The total receipts of the Institution from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,042–52 (84,092–10), and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,05,111-50 (80,454-09 a sum of Rs. 73,291–50 (Rs. 37,555–30) has been realised by way of rent and water charges.

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Mysore State Chattram, Varanasi :—The management of this Chattram is continued under the control of this Department the chattram provides accommodation of pilgrims visting Varanasi.

The scale of income and expenditure of this Institution has been sanctioned for 5 years.

It receives a cash grant of Rs. 2,984–20 and Rs. Rs. 2,842 from Chatram Savings fund.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore along with the Royal Family visited the place twice during the year.

The total rental income realised during the year was Rs. 5,110–92 (Rs. 5,640–80).

State sevas in the following Institutions outside the State continued to be performed as usual as per the cash grants sanctioned for the purpose.

(1) Sri Ardhanareswaraswamy temple at Tiruchangodu, Salem.

(2) Sri Ranaganathaswamy temple, Srirangam, Madras State.

(3) Sri Jambukeswaraswamy temple, Tiruchanapally, Madras State, and

(4) Sri Arunachaleswaraswamy temple, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District.

The Temples in Mysore District

The temples in Mysore District were well maintained, Shivakoota attached to Sri Srikanteswaraswamy temple. Nanjangud was continued during the year. 29,709 persons were fed for which an expenditure of Rs. 7,054–63 was incurred. The expenditure was met from the income through lands endowed by Loka Sevaniratha Late Ambale Annaiah Pandit Mysore and others.

The Muslim Institutions were well maintained in Mysore District during the year.

Jain Basties :—There were two major' six minor and twelve Institutions in Mysore District.

Private Chatrams Endowed with Dharmadava Inam Lands

The following chatrams endowed with Dharmadaya inam lands continued to be under the management of the descendents of the donors.

1. Bhakshi Narasappa's choultry at Mysore.
2. Naib Narayana Rao Chatram, Chunchanakatte.
3. Chatram at Kodagannur, Chitradurga.
4. Seetharaghava Dharmashala, Chitradurga.
5. Rangappa's choultry at Arkalgud, Hassan.
6. Ahobala Rao Chatram at Arasikere, Hassan.
7. Chatram at Shantigrama, Hassan.
8. Ramanna's choultry at Holenarasipur Hassan.
9. Purnaiah Choultry at Mandya.
10. Chatram near Pandavapura Railway station.
11. Sangappa's choultry behind Mandya Railway station.
12. Bungale Chowdiah choultry, Paschimavahini.
13. Rumale Rudrappa's choultry at Doddaballapur.
14. Attibele and Hoskote chatrams.
15. Dobsepet Chatram (defunct), Nelamangala.
16. The local Fund choultry at Chikballapur.
17. Karpalli Aruna Chatram, Chintamani.
18. Venugopalaswamy choultry, Kolar.
19. Narasanna's choultry, Birur, Chikmagalur.
20. Kharidi Govindappa's choultry, Kadur.
21. Siddalinga Setty choultry, Gubbi.
22. Chakonahalli chatram, Kunigal.

Private Chatrams Under Government Management

The following private chatrams continued to be under Government management during the year.

Bangalore District:—

1. Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao Choultry, Krishnarajendra Road, Bangalore.
2. Sri Bandi Seshamma Choultry, Balepet, Bangalore.
3. Attibele chatram at Anekal Taluk,.
4. Chatram at Hoskote.

Chikmagalur District:—Sri Malleshaiah's choultry at Hariharpura in Koppa taluk continued to be under Government management.

Hassan District:—Doddamayanna's choultry at Hassan amalgamated with Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple with its premises continued under Government management.

Kolar District:—Rao Bahadur Yelemallappa's choultry, Bangarpet, Dada Rao's choultry at Chintamani Karapakalu choultry continued to be managed out of realisations of rents on buildings and lands attached to houltries.

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Tumkur District:—Sri C. D. Ramaswamy choultry at Kunigal, Gulur Chattram at Gulur and Bhimappa choultry at Pavagada continued to be under Government management.

Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedanta Patasala, Bangalore:—This Institution continued to be under Government management, during the year. It is maintained by the interest realised on the endowment made by Sri Ramakrishnappa. The object of the endowment is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and Vedic learning. All the 4 classes worked normally during the year.

Construction and Repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

A sum of Rs. 2,14,680—43 was spent on old and new works sanctioned during the year, in the 9 Districts of erstwhile State of Mysore. 815 works costing Rs. 19,42,166-09 were pending at the close of the Financial year.

Grants from State Funds.

The amount of grant provided in this year's budget under '26 Miscellaneous Departments E. A. Muz. Institutions, (i) Construction and repairs' was Rs. 200,000 of which Rs. 40,000 being 20 per cent of the budget allotment was reserved for spending as per the directions of Government and the balance available *viz.*, Rs. 1,60,000 was distributed as before to the Districts in the erstwhile Mysore and South Kanara, Bellary and Coorg. No grants were sanctioned from the block grants to the Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur of Hyderabad area, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara of Bombay Karnatak area due to technical and audit difficulties.

Muzrai Establishment Fund.

The budget estimates of Muzrai Establishment fund for the year 1965-66 was as follows:—

		Rs.
Opening balance	...	4,11,185 49
Receipts	...	1,42,545 72
Total	...	5,53,731 21
Expenditure	...	1,71,583 45
Closing balance	...	3,82,147 76

Chatram Savings Fund.

The budget estimates of Chatram Savings Fund for the year 1965-66 was as follows:—

		Rs.
Opening Balance	...	2,77,018 88
Receipts	...	90,710 84
Total	...	3,67,729 72
Disbursements	...	1,16,039 06
Closing balance	...	2,51,690 66

General Muzrai Fund

The budget estimates of General Muzrai Fund were as follows:—

		Rs.	
Opening Balance	...	74,214	33
Receipts	...	50,701	14
Total	...	1,24,915	47
Disbursement	...	33,847	75
Closing Balance	...	91,067	72

Bombay Karnatak Area:—The Bombay Public Trusts Act 1950 continued to be in force in the Bombay Karnatak Area comprising Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara District and Sri R. Sanjeevalu, B.SC., LL.B.' was *ex-officio* Charity Commissioner during the year.

There were 164 appeals and 75 applications pending before the Charity Commissioner on 31st March 1965, 18 appeals and 11 applications were received during the year. 2 appeals and 6 applications were disposed of by the Charity Commissioner during the year.

Accounts :—The total amount credited to the Pubilc Trusts Administration fund during the year was Rs. 60,537-26.

The total amount of contribution received during the year was Rs. 49,551-49.

The outstanding contribution recoverable at the close of the year was Rs. 7,655. Coercive measures through Revenue authorities have been taken for recovery of the outstanding contributions.

The total expenditure of the Office including contingencies for the year was Rs. 75,057-69.

The Travelling Auditor of the office had audited accounts of 376 trust and collected audit fee of Rs. 10,672.

Coorg Temple Funds:—Corg Temple Act VIII of 1956 continued to be managed under the provisions of the said Act during the year.

Finance:—During the year the financial position was as follows:—

		Rs.	
Opening Balance	..	14,166	00
Receipts	..	95,330	00
Total	..	1,09,496	00
Disbursemetns	..	66,660	00
Closing Balance	..	42,836	00

Out of the total receipts of Rs. 95,330-00 a sum of Rs. 18,000 was mainly as donation for specific purpose of developing the Talakaveri temple.

Hyderabad Karnatak Area:—The administration of the endowments in Hyderabad area comprising Gulbarga,

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Raichur and Bidar Districts continued without any changes. The total number of Institutions registered in each of the District was as follows :—

Name of the District	Name of Institutions in the District	No. of Institutions registered	No. of Institutions to be registered
Gulbarga ..	4,597	2,867	1,729
Raichur ..	5,862	4,286	1,576
Bidar ..	1,109	143	966

During the year the collection of Heq-e-intezam of the (3) Districts was as follows :—

Name of District	Demand	Collection	Balance
	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Raichur ..	27,420 40	5,107 81	22,312 59
Gulbarga ..	30,514 00	4,637 48	25,876 52
Bidar ..	12,684 50	2,216 00	9,468 50
Total ..	70,618 90	12,961 29	57,657 61

Madras Karnataka Area :—The following are the particulars of major and minor Institutions in the integrated areas of Madras State.

No. of Major and assessable Institutions	S.K. District	Bellary District	Kollegal Taluk
Assessable Institutions ..	330	46	17
(*a*) Temples ..	313	46	16
(*b*) Mutts ..	17	nil	1
(*c*) Specific endowments	..	..	..
(*d*) Charitable Institutions	2	..	..
(*e*) Mi or Institutions ..	1,811	225	..

Survey of Wakfs in Mysore State

The lists of wakfs existing in the following districts were published by the Mysore State Board of Wakfs during the year.

(1) Bangalore Urban.
(2) Mysore.
(3) Shimoga.

(ix) Employment and Training

This Department consists of three wings namely, Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Employment.

Craftsmen Training Scheme :—During the year, the rules relating to recruitment of Craft Instructors were amended providing for recruitment through the Public Service Commission and accordingly a number of Craft Instructors were deputed for training to various Central Training Institutes

The number of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres functioning during the year was 15 with a total seating capacity

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of 4,400 in various trades. The number of trainees undergoing training as at the end of the year was 3,700.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme:——The Apprentices Act, 1961 aims at utilising facilities available in industries to train young men as skilled workers. This Act came into force in this State during the year 1963.

Thirty-two full-term and 441 short-term apprentices completed their training successfully in various trades. 745 apprentices (557 full-term apprentices and 188 short-term) were undergoing training in various trades at the end of the year.

Employment Wing:—The entire expenditure on Employment Service is shared by the Central and the State Governments in the proportion of 60 : 40 except the expenditure on the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped, which is entirely borne by the Central Government.

Statistics

Significant operational statistics of the Employment Exchanges during the year are noted below. Figures relating to the preceding years are furnished in brackets.

1.	No. of applicants registered	1,77,628	(1,54,465)
2.	No. of vacancies received ..	31,489	(31,764)
3.	No. of applicants placed in employment.	20,858	(17,333)
4.	No. of employers who utilised the services of the Exchanges.	7,058	(6,412)
5.	No. of submissions made ..	1,65,436	(14,65,222)
6.	No. of applicants waiting on the Live Register at the end of the year.	1,33,555	(1,16,488)

Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped:—Special efforts to place the physically handicapped persons in suitable employment were continued to be made during the year by the Special Exchange. Statistics relating to its operation are as follows:—

	1965-66
(*a*) No. on Live Register at the commencement of the year.	234
(*b*) No. placed in employment ..	91
(*c*) No. on Live Register at the close of the year.	356

Employment Market Information Programme:—The following reports were published during the year by the Employment Market Information Unit:—

(*a*) Quarterly area reports of all the 19 Districts for every month.
(*b*) State "Employment Review' for every quarter.
(*c*) Shortage occupation report for every quarter.
(*d*) Biannual occupational report for 1962 (Public Sector)

MISCELLANEOUS

Vocational Guidance Programme:—Four Vocational Guidance Units attached to more important Exchanges continued to function during the year. Statistics relating to the work of these units are furnished below:—

	1965–66
(1) No. of group guidance talks ..	730
(2) No. of persons receiving group guidance	26,380
(3) No. of persons receiving individual guidance	276
(4) No. of applications forwarded to employers	971
(5) No. of visits to educational Institutions	286

Finance

The total expenditure during the year under non-plan was Rs. 14.902 lakhs and under the plan was Rs. 40.213 lakhs.

(x) Horticulture

The Department of Horticulture has been implementing various schemes for the development of Fruits and Vegetable, Plantation crops' Horticultural Farms, Ornamental gardens, Hill stations and Zoological gardens. The programme of the development during the year is detailed below:—

Schemes for the Development of Fruits, Vegetables and Subsidiary foodcrops:—The allied Fruit Development Schemes have brought an additional area of 13,463 acres under various fruits-cultivation in Mysore State with the distribution of about 30,00,000 of different fruit plants. 200 varieties of Citrus plants continued to be maintained at Chettalli. Introduction and multiplication of new varieties of fruits and breeding work was taken up in Hessargnatta farm. Agronomical, Cultural and Irrigational experiments and trials were conducted in Gonicoppal Farm under Citrus Die-back disease scheme. 9.65 lakhs Banana suckers and 1.78 lakhs of rooted grape cuttings were distributed to cultivators.

An area of 9,000 acres was brought under vegetable and Subsidiary food crops with an additional production of 72,000 tonnes.

1,775 Kgs. of different vegetable seeds were produced in the Somanahalli Kaval in Hassan District, Padil in South Kanara District and in other farms. 4,600 Kgs. of disease-free potato seeds were produced in Hassan and trials were conducted in Chickballapur. 1,736 Kitchen gardens were established under Applied Nutrition programme and under intensive cultivation programme of vegetables and fruits in four centres, namely, (1) Mangalore (2) Mandya, (3) Belgaum and (4) Hubli. Under the scheme of intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruit plants in Mysore and Bangalore Cities, an additional area of 2,865 acres was brought under cultivation. 300 samples of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds were tested under Seed Testing Scheme.

Schemes for Commercial crops and Spices:—The Department brought an extent of 5,625 acres under Coconut 1,346 acres under Arecanut, 14,488 acres under Cashew, 636 acres under Cardamom, 1,912 acres under Pepper, 1,295 acres under Cocoa and 1,46 acres under Clove and Nutmeg, in different tracts of Mysore State by Planting 3.25 lakhs of Coconut seedlings, 10.85 lakhs seedlings of Areca, 8.00 lakhs seedlings of Cardamom, 3.08 lakhs of Pepper cuttings, 10,000 Cocoa seedlings which were disease-free, resulting in an additional production of 79 tonnes of Cardamom, 190 tonnes of Pepper, and 27,000 tonnes of Cashewnut. Experiments were conducted at Chettalli, Thirthahalli, and Dharwar on Spices, Areca and Chillies. By raising a Unit nursery, Clove and Nutmeg and Cinnamon were trialed in Coorg. Measures were Also taken for the control of Anabe roga of coconut and on Arecanut.

General Schemes:—Horticultural training was imparted to 192 candidates. Existing collection of exotic varieties of herbs and shrubs was maintained in Herb Gardens. Introduction of Boughvillea, Hibiscus, Crotons were taken up under Floriculture scheme.

Extension Activities:—Parks and Gardens, Nandi Hill and K. R. Hill Stations were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

Zoo gardens at Mysore gained more popularity by introduction of exotic and Indigenous animals.

Miscellaneous:—During the year, scheme for investigation relating to disease to Pepper at Sirsi, Coconut Research Station at Arsikere, Cashew Research Station at Kotekar, Antihairy caterpillar Eradication Scheme and schemes for Investigation relating to new Yellow Leaf eating disease of Areca were transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences.

APPENDIX—I

Statement showing the Circle Wise Final Grant and outlay for March' 1966 under all Heads of Account

Rupees in lakhs

Head of Account	*Mysore Circle*		*Bangalore Circle*		*Shimoga Circle*	
	Grant	*Outlay*	*Grant*	*Outlay*	*Grant*	*Outlay*
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50 *Public Works* :—						
1. a to q Buildings	13.070	13.05	50.360	51.00	15.530	14.91
2. r. Communications	49.920	48.22	31.275	31.05	52.990	49.05
3. S. Repairs	49.630	50.21	62.755	65.84	64.700	64.37
4. Tools and Plant (including Furniture)	14.215	15.20	14.750	15.39	16.750	18.19
Total 50 P. W. (excluding suspense) ..	126.835	126.68	159.140	163.28	149.970	146.52
5. Suspense	120.00	134.86	140.000	180.89	100.000	97.99
Total 50 P. W. (Including Suspense) ..	246.835	261.54	229.140	344.17	249.970	244.51
103 *Capital Outlay on P. W.* :—						
Buildings Normal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings State Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schemo	4.125	3.94	48.149	47.72	8.995	8.34
Buildings Centrally	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sponsored Schemes	20.610	17.20	45.100	34.38	11.790	6.65
..	6.780	4.98	47.310	60.30	6.450	5.33
Total Plan Scheme (Plan and Normal)..	27.390	21.14	92.410	82.10	18.240	14.99
Total Buildings (Plan and Normal) ..	31.515	26.12	140.559	142.40	27.235	20.32

Communications :—						
Normal	0.280	0.34	0.310	0.24	0.040	0.04
Plan Schemes	28.030	26.11	27.550	26.59	36.710	31.18
Total Communications (Plans and Normal)	28.310	26.45	27.860	26.73	36.750	31.32
Total 103 C. O. (Communications and Buildings).	59.825	52.57	168.419	169.13	63.985	63.154
Total 50 P. W. (excluding Suspense) 103 C.O. On P.W.D.	186.660	179.25	327.559	332.412	213.955	208.06
N. M. Ways Original Works	..	..	1.96	2.13	8.65	8.41
N. M. Ways (M & R)	..	..	8.87	7.79	4.53	4.51
Total National Highways	..	..	10.83	9.92	13.18	12.92
Grand Total excluding Suspense ..	186.600	179.25	338.389	342.33	227.135	220.98
Ports Division Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Project Karwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX—I—(*contd.*)

Statement showing the Circle Wise Final Grant and outlay for March' 1966 under all Heads of Account.—(*contd.*)

Rupees in lakhs

Head of Account	*Belgaum Circle*		*Dharwar Circle*		*Gulbarga Circle*	
	Grant	*Outlay*	*Grant*	*Outlay*	*Grant*	*Outlay*
	9	10	11	12	13	14
50 *Public Works* :—						
1 a to q Buildings	9.910	9.50	11.697	8.12	19.816	21.67
2. r Communications	33.339	31.17	130.880	127.31	53.605	61.76
3. S. Repairs	33.782	36.31	48.249	44.69	45.265	56.08
4. Tools and Plant (including Furniture)	5.050	5.80	10.440	12.10	9.450	..
Total 50 P. W. (excluding suspense) ..	82.061	82.78	201.266	192.22	128.136	142.51
5. Suspense	130.00	110.16	124.000	124.78	80.000	74.40
Total 50 P. W. (Including Suspense) ..	212.061	192.94	325.266	317.00	208.136	216.91
103 *Capital outlay on P. W.* :—						
Buildings Normal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings State Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheme	22.884	23.35	10.42	7.69	33.341	30.52
Buildings Centrally	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sponsored Schemes	9.170	8.42	17.86	13.91	46.920	43.37
Total ..	5.340	3.84	8.86	5.36	23.320	19.60
Total Plan Scheme (Plan and Normal) ..	14.510	31.77	27.72	21.60	70.240	74.19
Total Buildings (Plan and Normal) ..	37.394	35.61	37.140	26.96	103.581	93.79

Communication :—

Normal	0.340	0.36	2.140	1.36	0.870	1.29
Plan Schemes	31.870	30.98	59.110	44.05	66.320	69.42
Total Communications (Plans and Normal)	32.210	31.34	61.250	45.41	67.190	70.71
Total 105 C. O. (Communications and Buildings).	69.604	66.95	98.390	72.371	70.771	164.50
Total 50 P. W. (excluding Suspense) 105 C.O. On P. W. D.	151.665	149.732	99.656	264.592	98.907	307.01
N. M. Ways Original Works	10.88	10.24	0.52	0.27	19.99	20.22
N. M. Ways (H & R)	5.70	5.79	3.50	4.29	4.90	5.34
Total National Highways	16.58	16.03	55.50	4.56	24.89	25.56
Grand Total excluding Suspense ..	168.245	165.76	355.156	269.15	323.797	332.572
Ports Division Karwar	..	..	21.018	22.004	..	..
Investigation Project Karwar ..	..	..	2.352	2.408	..	..

APPENDIX—I—(*concld.*)

Statement showing the Circle Wise Final Grant and outlay for March, 1966 under all Heads of Account—(*concld.*)

Rupees in lakhs

Head of Account	*Mangalore Circle*		*Other Officers*		*Grant Total for State*	
	Grant	*Outlay*	*Grant*	*Outlay*	*Grant*	*Outlay*
	15	16	17	18	19	20
50 *Public Works* :—						
1. a to q Buildings	11.058	10.79	..	..	131.441	129.04
2. r. Communications	109.965	115.11	0.730	..	462.704	466.67
3. S. Repairs	33.960	934.76	0.883	..	339.224	352.26
4. Tools and Plants including Furniture)	7.150	6.96	64.777	60.47	142.562	134.11
Total 50 P. W. (excluding suspense) ..	162.133	167.62	66.390	60.47	1,075.931	1,082.08
5. Suspense	71.000	70.44	32.000	..	797.00	793.52
Total 50 P. W. (Including Suspense) ..	233.133	238.06	98.390	60.47	1,872.931	1,875.60
103 *Capital Outlay on P. W.*:—						
Buildings Normal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings State Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheme	8.87	7.93	..	..	136.784	129.79
Building Centrally	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sponsored Schemes	11.41	10.21	..	..	162.860	134.00
Total ..	19.73	19.70	9.90	..	127.600	119.00
Total Plan Scheme (Plan and Normal) ..	31.14	18.14	9.90	..	290.550	253.25
Total Buildings (Plan and Normal) ..	40.010	37.84	9.90	..	427.334	383.00

Communications :—

Normal	2.050	1.61	1.00	1.00	7.030	6.25
Plan Schemes	28.80	29.76	0.50	0.50	278.170	258.50
Total Communications (Plans and Normal)	30.130	31.37	1.50	1.50	285.200	264.80
Total 103 C. O. (Communications and Buildings).	70.140	69.21	11.40	1.50	712.534	647.80
Total 50 P. W. (excluding Suspense) 105 C. O. on P. W. D.	232.273	236.83	77.790	61.97	1,788.465	1,729.00
N. H. Ways Original Works	..	..	..	..	42.00	41.00
N. H. Ways (M & R)	..	..	..	..	27.50	277.00
Total National Highways	..	..	..	..	69.50	689.00
Grant Total excluding Suspense ..	232.273	236.83	77.790	61.97	1,857.965	1,790.00
Ports Division Karwar	..	..	..	..	21.01	22.004
Investigation Project Karwar ..	..	..	..	..	2.352	2.408

APPENDIX II

Grant and outlay statement for 1965-66 under major head 44 I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) (Final Accounts)

Name of Circle	*Grant for* 1965–66		*Expenditure during* 1965–66		*Total to end of March* 66 (*Suppl.*)	*Remarks*
	Original	*Revised*	*Total outlay to end of March* 66	*Adjustments if any affected in March* 66		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Irrigation works (i) works :—						
B. Maintenances and repair :—						
(i) Maintenance :—						
8. Mysore Engineering Research Station.	30,000	30,000	29,322	23	29,345	
C. Establishment :—						
1. Special staff (1) Mysore Circle, M. E. R. S.	88,000	1,04,220	1,08,728	..	1,08,728	
D. Tools and Plant :—						
(i) New supplies ..	2,50,000	3,06,000	2,18,997	247	2,19,244	
(ii) Repairs and Carriages ..	50,000	65,000	50,927	484	61,411	
Total (Tools and Plant)	3,00,000	3,71,000	2,69,924	731	2,70,655	

E. Suspense :—

Debits	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,68,330	147	1,68,477
Credits	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	..	2,50,868
Total ..	..	..	82,588	147	(—)82,391
(ii) Miscellanous Expenditure 'f' other charges :—					
Chief Engineer, Investigation of projects.	1,70,000	1,44,000	1,35,121	4,577	1,35,121
I. I. C. Mysore	9,50,000	10,28,300	10,84,382	4,577	10,88,959
I. I. C. Dharwar	10,00,000	8,02,250	7,41,542	..	7,41,542
I. I. C. Yermarus	10,00,000	8,20,000	8,24,927	(—)5,067	8,19,870
M. E. R. S. (i)	1,50,000	2,00,000	1,53,689	(—)152	1,53,518
(ii) Centrally sponsored schemes	3,00,000	2,61,400	1,87,703	52	1,87,755
Total ..	35,70,000	42,75,950	31,27,344	(—)79	31,35,765

APPENDIX II-"A"

Total Grant and Outlay statement of P. W. D. Irrigation Projects under all the Heads for 1965-66

44 *I. N. E. D. (Non-commercial)*				*Grants for 65-66 as per FRA—Rs.*	*Outlay—supplemental Account—Rs.*	
I. (*b*)Works	..	..	..	30,000	29,345	
(*c*) Estiblishment	..	..	..	1,04,220	1,08,728	
(*d*) Tools and Plant	..	..	..	3,71,000	2,70,065	
(*e*) Suspense	..	..	..	..	..	(—82,391)
(*f*) Other charges	..	..	..	42,75,950	31,26,765	
		Total	..	47,81,170	35,35,503	
II. 50 *Public Works* :—						
A. R. Works	..	..	..	72,000	62,965	
Tools and Plant	..	..	..	59,500	75,196	
T. Establishment	..	..	..	8,70,857	7,48,743	
		Total	..	9,02,357	8,86,904	

99 Capital outlay on I.N.E.D. Works	**3,37,100**	**3,30,812**
100 Capital Outlay on I.N.E.D.	1,70,300	1,70,517
103 Capital Outlay P.W.D. Communications ..	16,000	7,133
110 Capital Outlay on other ports	1,15,000	96,908
Grant Total ..	63,01,927	49,87,777

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A **Return of cognizable**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4 (A+5 minus 6)	No. proved or declared to be false-	No. due to mistake of or law
2		3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V	Section of IPC							
1.	115-117-118-119 120(b) (f)	Abetment of cognizable offences / Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	1	3	2	..	3	1	..
CLASS I		Offencess Against the State, public, Tranquility Safety and Justice							
2.	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	5	4	..	4	...	..
4.	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
5.	487 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Note	14	8	9	..	23	2	..
6.	489-A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	2	31	..	32	..	..
7.	212 to 216 216-A	Harbouring an Offender	2	2	4	..	6	..	..
8.	224,225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	19	43	56	..	75	2	1
9.	143 to 153 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or Unlawful assembly	396	851	1080	..	1476	81	114
10.	140, 170 and 171	Personating Public servant or soldier	2	1	3	..	5	..	..
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	3	8	5	..	8	..	1
		Total ..	438	924	1194	..	1632	86	11 8

III

crime for the year 1965. Part I—Return of cases

Number pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Number pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Number pending True Cases: Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of Cols. 6+11+12(A)+12(B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magsstrate)	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of
0(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	1	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	8	1	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	1
1	..	2	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	52	32	9	..	2	43	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
361	964	93	427	182	65	767	..	..	..	..	..	18	22
1	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	1	4	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
403	1040	136	447	182	72	837	..	..	..	..	..	42	30

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A **Return of cognizable**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of or law
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II	**Serious Offences against the person**							
11	302, 303 and 396	Murder ..	135	545	757	..	892	7	12
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	18	62	57	..	75	3	5
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide ..	..	8	11	..	11	..	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	11	20	25	..	36	3	1
15	377	Unnatural offences ..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	25	82	..	101	2	8
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	36	45	252	..	288	24	8
18	329, 331, 333 325 326 & 335.	Grievous hurt ..	134	390	726	2	858	33	63
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	10	21	..	26	1	1
20	327, 330, 332 and 324.	Hurt ..	615	1176	2270	..	2885	108	177
21	363 to 369, and 372 373 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	50	113	116	..	166	13	17
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	14	10	..	10	..	1
22(A)	332, and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	65	190	217	..	282	11	16
23	353, 354, 356 and 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	54	175	219	..	273	22	14
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	176	480	811	..	987	22	62
		Total ..	1319	3253	5578	2	6895	249	387

III.

crime for the year 1965. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year		True cases											
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns. 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate endsng in conviction	Grand total of true cases	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwise disopsed of
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
127	627	212	280	..	116	608	..	..	..	..	31	14	11
20	51	21	25	2	5	53	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
2	4	3	4	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	22	8	12	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	20	20	7	..	49	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
42	72	108	22	2	16	148	..	..	..	..	5	23	11
158	419	102	231	203	19	557	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
7	18	3	3	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
631	1383	208	569	824	44	1645	..	..	..	2	..	50	65
43	118	10	57	1	15	83	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
1	11	1	8	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	189	53	114	7	2	176	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
54	179	47	101	18	5	171	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
204	561	201	284	26	46	557	..	..	..	..	9	30	22
1383	3675	998	1720	1085	322	4127	..	..	..	3	45	140	141

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A **Return of cognizable**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation Cols.4(A5 minus 6)	No. proved or declared to be false.	No. of mistake of or law
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS II		Serious Offences against the person							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	— Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	43	113	121	—	164	5	2
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	— Robbery —	41	83	147	—	188	19	16
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and — cognate offences.	91	206	400	—	491	23	41
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	35	64	146	—	181	9	17
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1655	1991	5770	37	7388	54	65
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinoment	86	258	431	..	517	40	53
32	336 and 337	Rash act causiug hurt or endangering life	358	613	1637	1	1994	155	96
		Total	444	871	2068	1	2511	195	149

III

erime for the year 1963. **Part I—Return of cases**

Number pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Number pending True Cases												
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of Cols. 6+11+12 (A)+12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending) in conviction.	Grand Total of true cases.	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of
(10A)	(10)B	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
45	127	20	34	3	34	91	—	—	—	1	—	3	3
41	103	21	31	2	31	85	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
106	230	47	117	7	128	299	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
42	76	24	35	17	22	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1529	208	1827	570	136	2917	5487	—	—	—	1	5	55	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	215	35	121	107	18	281	—	—	—	1	—	4	22
342	797	095	247	84	89	1116	—	—	—	—	1	57	44
431	102	730	268	191	107	1397	—	—	—	1	1	61	66

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A **Return of cognizable**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of or law
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V	**Minor Offences against property**							
33	379 to 382	Theft of Cattler ..	163	295	825	..	988	28	28
		Ordinary ..	1692	2504	9379	304	10767	202	221
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	474	485	678	1	1151	40	39
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	6	15	27	..	33	..	..
36	419 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	188	122	357	2	543	42	8
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	349	789	1103	3	1449	138	164
38	461 and 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacles	1	3	13	..	14	..	..
		Other I.P.C. Cases ..	11	90	37	..	42	2	..
		Total ..	2884	4290	12419	310	14998	452	460
		Total of Classes I to V							
		Grand Total ..	6950	11795	27843	350	34443	1092	1255

III.

crime for the year 1965. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Number pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Number pending True cases					Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate's	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed	Transferred	Otherwrise disposal off
		Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compunded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns. 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)							
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
142	342	330	140	108	103	681	..	..	..	..	..	53	9
1548	2944	4063	833	508	2670	8383	..	..	..	4	13	195	65
537	506	226	100	66	47	440	..	..	..	..	3	32	40
6	12	23	6	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
164	205	74	55	15	59	205	..	..	..	1	..	69	33
311	786	64	333	290	63	753	..	..	..	..	3	5	81
2	6	3	1	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	26	1	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
2713	4826	4784	1478	987	2948	10508	..	..	..	5	19	354	256
6693	13357	8587	4801	2610	6581	22929	..	..	..	11	70	661	520

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of persons—

Sl. No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Cr.P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court			
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	Section of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	6	18	..	..	..
	120(b)(1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.					
		Offences relating to :					
2	131 to 136 and 138	The Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Coin	..	7	6	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Stamps	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Government Promisory Notes	7	3	6	2	..
6	469-A to 489-D	Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	2	14	8	..
7	212, to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an Offender	1	12	11	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	13	47	72		..
9	148 to 153, 157 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1453	6432	8282	164	35
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant to soldier.	2	1	3	..	..
10A	295, 296, and 297	Offences against Religion	1	13	4	..	..
		Total ..	1484	6535	8398	176	35

-IV.

STATE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1965

concerned in cases

Number of persons tried (col.9+10A+10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody or on bail at the end of the Year		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed off	Withdrawan
					Number of persons in custody or bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.				
8	9	10(A)	10(B)	11	12(A)	12(B)	13	14	15	16
18	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	..
18	16	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
54	43	11	..	2	15	55	..	..	1	3
6388	657	4471	1260	16	2277	7001	1	..	80	205
5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	7	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
6602	736	4506	1260	18	2301	7082	1	..	86	216

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of persons–

Sl. No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police.		Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.			
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	CLASS II	**Sections of Indian Penal Code.**					
11	302, 303 and 306	Murder	143	1875	2011	30	24
12	307	Attempts at murder	11	191	144	1	3
13	304, 308	Culpable Homicide	..	9	29	1	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	11	29	32	1	..
15	377	Unnatural Offences	..	..	7	..	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	11	33	..	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at & abetment of suicide	21	29	189	9	..
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	168	938	1313	66	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause to hurt.	5	16	16	2	..
20	327, 330, 332 & 324.	Hurt	690	2356	4746	167	6
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	66	186	191	12	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	..	55	21	..	..
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assult to deter a public servant from duty.	95	413	438	14	..
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	83	306	396	31	..
24	304-A 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	105	458	701	43	..
		Total ..	1401	6872	10267	377	36

V

STATE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1964

State

Number of persons tried Col.9 + 10A + 10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year.	Number in custody or on bail at the end of the Year		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed off	Withdrawan
					Number of persons in custody or bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.				
8	9	10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
1677	552	1125	..	23	177	2071	6	..	5	16
138	55	73	10	..	31	172	1	..		..
12	5	7	..	..	9	16	..	..	..	..
35	8	27	..	..	12	23	..	..	..	1
3	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
32	22	8	2	..	2	9	..	..	1	3
138	110	25	3	1	20	46	5	..	8	12
1250	232	557	461	8	208	855	1	..	2	28
12	3	9	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	1
3778	430	1516	1832	..	934	2783	1	4	28	91
173	10	156	7	..	86	159	..	1	..	12
49	..	45	4	..	4	22	..	..	..	1
395	106	272	17	..	104	409	..	..	..	24
280	74	153	53	..	93	358	..	..	1	22
526	203	292	31	..	153	504	4	..	9	23
8498	1811	4267	2420	32	1837	7449	18	5	54	234

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of persons–

Sl. No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the years as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P.C.	Released under Magistrate's order before trial
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial on Court			
1	2	3	4(A)	4 B)	5	6	7
CLASS III		Serious Offences Against Persons and Proparty or Against Property only.					
25.	395,397,398,399 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	293	1305	759	49	14
26.	394,397,398, 392,393	Robbery	111	217	210	43	..
27.	270,281 282,430 to 433,435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	88	299	608	37	..
28.	428,429	Mischief by killing poisoning or maining any animal.	29	74	183	3	..
29.	454,455,457 to 460,449 to 352	Lurking, house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	146	2153	3787	87	3
30.	311,400,401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, Robbers and thieves	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	667	4048	5547	219	17

III

STATE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1964

State

Nuber of persons tried (col.9 + 10A + 10B)	Number convicted	Numbers acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody or on bail at the end of the year		Absted or Died	Transferee	Otherwise disposed of	Withdrawan
					Number of persons in custody or bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.				
8	9	10A	10B	12	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
652	146	506	..	15	131	1,286	1	..	..	209
180	37	131	12	..	44	269	..	..	..	2
423	101	310	12	..	171	345	1	..	..	18
118	32	61	25	..	49	98	..	..	..	18
3,883	2,255	1,336	292	2	207	1,836	..	3	40	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,256	2,571	2,344	341	17	602	3,834	2	3	40	272

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Part II—Return of persons

No	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169 of Cr.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trail.
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	CLASS IV	**Minor offences against the Persons**					
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	117	536	885	67	16
32	366 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	146	553	1456	103	..
	Total		263	1089	2341	170	16
	CLASS V	**Minor offences against Property.**					
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ordinary	109	438	1094	30	..
		Theft Ordinary	563	3105	8469	246	5
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	136	511	565	25	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	3	18	38	..	..
36	419, 420	Cheating	45	177	308	17	3
37	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	431	1892	2616	203	3
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	..	10	15	1	..
		Other IPC Cases	..	5	35	12	..
	Total		1287	6156	13140	534	12
	Total of Class I to V		5102	24700	39693	1476	116

IV

POLICE

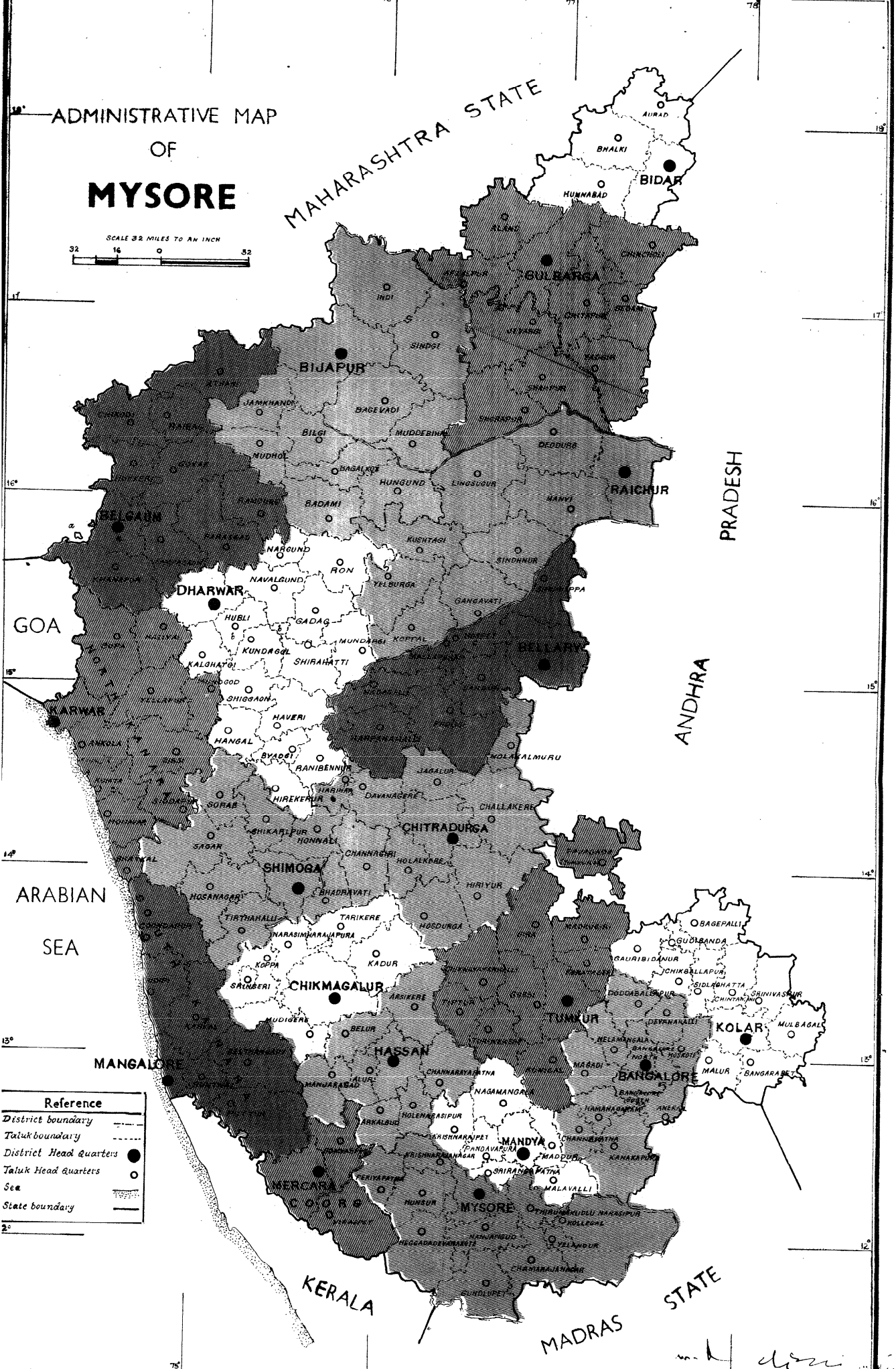
PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1963

concerned in cases

Number of persons tried (col. 9 + 10A + 10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Persons in custody or on bail at the end of the Year.		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of	Withdrawal
					Number of persons in custody or on bail during pending investigation	Number of persons in custody pending trial in Court				
8	9	10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
684	76	327	281	..	70	683	..	1	..	17
1066	704	265	97	2	227	694	1	..	17	45
1750	780	592	378	2	297	1377	1	1	17	62
937	433	293	206	2	108	500	..	..	36	28
7661	4716	1942	1003	1	731	3243	12	..	117	121
443	234	144	65	1	185	519	3	..	16	19
33	24	9	..	..	9	15	..	..	1	1
177	92	63	22	..	54	197	..	1	64	17
2198	157	1234	807	..	518	1835	3	2	6	171
12	8	4	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..
7	1	6	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
11468	5670	3695	2103	4	1606	6341	18	3	240	357
33474	11568	15404	6502	..	6643	26083	40	12	437	1141

WD 13589—GPB—1200—11.12-1972



Drawn by: M. J. Shankar, Compared by: P. S. Joshi

for commissioner
for Settlement and Land Records in Mysore Region

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